The New-York Times.

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THE RETREAT OF LEE.

Increased Prospect of Another Great Battle.

Lee Massing the Remnant of His Army on the Antietam Battle Ground.

His Ammunition Believed to be Nearly Exhausted.

His Escape Across the Potomac Considered Impossible.

Buford and Kilpatrick Engaged Near Boonsboro on Tuesday and Wednesday.

The Rebels Driven Back to Antietam Creek.

Over 500 of Their Wagons Destroyed.

Fully One-Third of the Rebel Transportation Gone.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM MIDDLETOWN.

MIDDLETOWN, Md., Thursday, July 9.

The number of wagons destroyed by our cavalry is over 500. BUFORD destroyed 200 on Monday. DAHLGREN destroyed 170 on the same day. On Saturday and Sunday KILPATRICK burned, captured and destroyed between 200 and 300. *Fully one-third of the transportation of the rebel army has been destroyed*, and the damage to them of fully twice what they are able to carry out of Pennsylvania. The cavalry, under the vigorous leadership of PLEASANTON and his subordinates—BUFORD, GREGG and KILPATRICK—have done immense service during the past ten days. They have truly filled the mission of cavalry. During a battle they have harassed the enemy on flank and rear, have dispersed and defeated his own cavalry, have destroyed his trains, and won a reputation equal to that of our infantry. Of course, they have experienced heavy losses in men and horses, and they are still actively at work keeping up a lively front.

Yesterday the enemy pressed our cavalry back upon Boonsboro, and at sundown threw a few shells into the place. BUFORD then dismounted his whole command, his horses being very much exhausted, and fought the rebels on foot for two hours, finally driving them clear back to Antietam Creek.

From a captured letter we learn that the enemy are trying to shove a portion of their force and their wounded across the river at Sheppardstown. PLEASANTON will stop that to-day. The rebels have run the greater portion of their trains into a valley near Williamsport, and covered them by artillery posted on the south side of the Potomac.

The prospect of another collision increases.

L. L. CROUNSE.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM BOONSBORO.

BOONSBORO, Md., Thursday, July 9—3 P. M.

The rebels were drawn up in line of battle this morning at a place called Benevola, three and a half miles from this point, on the road to Hagerstown. From there they extended down toward the Potomac in the vicinity of Bakersville.

From a citizen who was in Williamsport to-day and whose statements are trustworthy, I learn that the rebels were slowly passing their wagons and wounded over the river. They positively had but two flat-boats in use. They are also bringing well men back, *showing their intention to make a further stand*—at least until they can safely cross. They appear to be in considerable confusion, the men being more or less insubordinate for lack of something to eat.

They are harassing the citizens greatly for provisions, and say they have actually *drawn no rations for ten days*, and have lived on what they have picked up.

They are throwing up rifle-pits in the vicinity of Fairplay, and probably will await our attack. If so, another desperate battle may be expected within two days. Our forces are so disposed now that *a collision may occur almost any hour.*

A reconnoissance made from this point to Sharpsburgh and the Potomac at Shepherdstown to-day, establishes the fact that there is no enemy in that vicinity, and no possibility of the enemy crossing there at any point below. The river is not fordable—so the public can rest easy about Maryland Heights and Harper's Ferry, neither of which points is worth a straw to either force.

L. L. CROUNSE.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 9.

Dr. LETTERMAN, Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac, reports that thus far, three thousand wounded rebels have been received in the various impromptu hospitals around Gettysburgh. This does not embrace one-third the total number who have fallen into our hands.

Prominent rebel officers estimate their losses in the three days' battles, at twenty thousand in killed and wounded. Thus far, (including wounded) we have captured about sixteen thousand prisoners.

Intelligence received here to-night states that LEE is massing the remnants of his army on the old battle-field of Antietam. Prisoners state that his ammunition is nearly exhausted, and that in case he is attacked by our forces, he will be obliged to rely almost exclusively upon the bayonet. His army is greatly demoralized, and anxious to get into Virginia. The Potomac is yet too high for him to attempt a crossing of his infantry.

NEWS RECEIVED IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 9.

The *American* has the following special dispatch:

FREDERICK, Md., Wednesday, July 8—P. M.

Our cavalry have had a sharp fight with the rebels between Funkstown and Boonsboro, about six miles this side of Hagerstown.

The rebels were in heavy force. Our cavalry were compelled to fall back to Boonsboro, with some loss.

Gen. KILPATRICK is reported killed, though some accounts say he is only wounded.

The particulars of the fight have not as yet been received, but we learn that Gen. KILPATRICK's command was completely surrounded, and were compelled to cut their way out.

The rebels are still on this side of the river, massed near Hagerstown, endeavoring to get their wagons and plunder across the river.

The scouts of the Thirteenth New-York cavalry, who arrived at the Monocacy Junction this afternoon, bring the report that the advance of the rebel column was crossing the river at Williamsport. If this be so, we need look for no fight in Maryland.

The impression at headquarters, before it left here was that the rebels had no means of crossing except some scows, on which they were sending over their wounded.

A day will probably show where the rebels are, and the probable location of the next battle-field. Considerable artillery firing was heard this afternoon, in the direction of Hagerstown. It was probably our cavalry engaging Gen. STUART. Gen. STUART has been very hard to find during the rebel retreat. According to all accounts, his cavalry have lost the dash and confidence that once enabled them to rove around at will.

Our forces at Boonsboro report that the enemy's pickets are being thrown out nearly to that point, inclosing within their lines the old Antietam battle-field and Shepardstown crossing. The main force, however, is considerably west of this, and covers the three roads that meet at Williamsport.

The movements of our army are such as will to-day uncover fully the enemy's position.

Frederick, in a military sense, is quiet to-night, though still crowded by the followers of a great army.

Seven hundred rebel prisoners arrived to-day from the front, captured by our active cavalry along the line of rebel retreat. Among them are officers and several Baltimoreans, including in the latter, JOHN LEMMON, a member of the Maryland Guards, who was arrested for cutting the halyards of the flag on the Custom-house in Baltimore, soon after the 19th of April insurrection.

Small parties of prisoners by tens and dozens, come in constantly.

The whole number of prisoners reported at headquarters up to this morning is 12,000.

Fuller information places our losses in killed and wounded in the three days' fight at 15,000. The rebel loss in killed and wounded will exceed ours at least 5,000. The reports received at headquarters state that 2,300 of the rebel dead have been buried by our burying parties, and only two-thirds of the field of battle had been explored. The whole of their killed left on the field will be in excess of 3,000. The usual proportion of wounded to killed—six to one—would make their wounded amount to 18,000. Without overstraining the estimate their total loss in killed, wounded and prisoners may be put down at 30,000.

Major-Gen. FRENCH has been appointed to the command of the Third army corps, which will consist principally of troops from Harper's Ferry and reinforcements which have arrived from other points.

Col. LEFFERTS has been appointed commandant of the post here, Col. REYNOLDS having left to join his regiment under Gen. PLEASANTON.

The Seventh are doing provost guard duty.

THE FIGHT AT BOONSBORO.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, NEAR BOONSBORO,
Thursday, July 9.

There has been no fighting this morning. The fight of yesterday near Boonsboro was between BUFORD and KILPATRICK's cavalry and the rebel infantry, principally on the bushwhacking style. Our troops fell back early in the day, but subsequently reoccupied the ground. Artillery was used on both sides. There is no truth in the reported death of KILPATRICK.

NEWS RECEIVED IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 9.

The *Inquirer* of this city has the following special dispatch:

FREDERICK, Md., Wednesday, July 8.

Messengers from the front report a sharp action, lasting nearly all day, between the advance of Gen. MEADE and the rebels, beyond Boonsboro.

The result has not yet transpired.

LATER.

Gen. MEADE and his Staff went out to the front this morning, and every available man is being pushed forward to swell the ranks.

The rebels attacked our cavalry this morning at 5 o'clock, a short distance west of Boonsboro.

The rebels were in force, under Gens. STUART and JENKINS.

Our troops replied with spirit, but fell back gradually toward Crampton's Gap, which they held at a late hour in the afternoon.

This would indicate willingness on the part of the rebels to try Antietam again, finding it impossible to recross their army, owing to the high stage of the Potomac.

A scout reports the loss of their rope ferry-boat near Williamsport last night by a Union citizen cutting the rope.

The *Press* of this city says:

"The rebels lost in all about 25,000 men at Gettysburgh, and about 7,000 on the retreat, and about 50 guns, some of which were abandoned along the roads.

A number of trains have been destroyed by our cavalry.

Gen. LEE's army has been greatly demoralized, but will make another desperate fight."

GEN. DANA ORDERED TO THE FIELD.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 9.

Gen. DANA has been ordered to the field for temporary duty, and left for Harrisburgh this morning.

Lieut.-Col. WHIPPLES takes command here during his absence.

REPORTS FROM FREDERICK.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

FREDERICK, Wednesday, July 8, 1863—12 M.

Gen. MEADE and Staff arrived here yesterday from Gettysburgh, and left this morning for the front, which is now the line of the Potomac and the old Antietam battle-field.

Gen. MEADE was presented with bouquets of natural flowers by the ladies of Frederick, and was serenaded last evening at his hotel by the fine band of the New-York Seventh regiment. The General sent his compliments to the ladies, and apologized for not being able to grant them an interview, as his time was entirely occupied with very pressing business. He tendered them his thanks for their gift, and their patriotic expressions in favor of the good cause.

Information received here leaves no doubt that the rebel army has succeeded in reaching the Potomac at Williamsport in considerable force, and on Monday night and yesterday were engaged in ferrying over their ordnance and wagon trains on flat-boats, canal-boats and every species of material that could float a man, a horse or a wagon.

In anticipation of this Gens. BUFORD's and KILPATRICK's cavalry has been sent forward to Williamsport to intercept the rebel retreat and prevent their crossing the river.

Early yesterday morning BUFORD's and KILPATRICK's forces combined arrived at Williamsport and attacked the rebels, who had a large cavalry force at hand.

The fight was short but severe, and our troops, finding themselves outnumbered, retired towards Hagerstown, and between Williamsport and Hagerstown they encountered another large body of cavalry and a division of infantry, believed to be LONGSTREET's Corps, which was quickly brought into position, and attacked our troops. Finding his force unequal to the contest, Gen. BUFORD withdrew towards Antietam, taking along twenty-five prisoners captured in the fight.

The prisoners are mostly from Alabama and Louisiana regiments, and they state that their army is altogether, and well on its way to the river. They arrived in Frederick last evening.

It is reported here that our cavalry pickets at Antietam were driven in last night by the rebels, indicating that they were in considerable force in that vicinity. This move is evidently with the design of securing another crossing point at Shepherdstown.

Gen. MEADE is acquainted with all these matters, and is making his movements accordingly, with great rapidity, and in remarkably good order. To-day or to-morrow, perhaps, at the furthest, the two armies will meet each other near the scene of the old Antietam battle-field, where a battle will most probably take place, if LEE should feel in a fighting mood, and if he should not wax belligerent, MEADE will certainly attack him.

According to all accounts, LEE's army is very much disorganized. The result cannot be doubtful. All the fear is that they may escape across the river before MEADE can overtake them.

At home you must withhold criticism if a large portion of LEE's army should escape, as it was not possible to move troops from Gettysburgh to the Potomac faster than our troops have moved. Not an hour's delay has occurred, except to provide the troops with supplies, without which they could not move. The rebels, fleeing for dear life, marched day and night to escape MEADE, and, doubtless, by this time, a large portion of them may have reached the river, but its swollen condition will prevent them crossing over so quickly as they expected.

Maryland Heights have again been reoccupied. It has rained here almost constantly for three days.

The New-York Seventh regiment, Col. LEFFERTS, arrived here yesterday from Baltimore, and has gone to the front.

REPORTS FROM CHAMBERSBURGH.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

CHAMBERSBURGH, *via* LONDON, Tuesday, July 7.

The rebels withdrew their pickets from Greencastle to-day, retreating toward Hagerstown.

Col. GREGG, commanding Second brigade, has taken, since last Saturday, twenty-five hundred rebel prisoners, and the First New-York, Company C, the Purnell Maryland cavalry and Harrisburgh mounted militia two hundred and fifty more since Saturday morning. The enemy are crossing the Potomac on "flats," and all manner of ways.

Col. PIERCE, commanding MILROY's force, made a telegraphic report to-day concerning the "raid" on the rebel wagon train, on the National road, by two hundred man, under Capt. JONES, of the First New-York cavalry, and the Pennsylvania Twelfth, under Lieut. IRWIN. They captured over one hundred wagons, four hundred mules, three rifled twelve-pounders, one hundred horses and six hundred and forty-eight prisoners. The fight was sharp and loss very light.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

DOINGS OF THE CAVALRY.

The Fighting Near Boonsboro and Williamsport.

BOONSBORO, Md., Tuesday, July 7, 1863.

Gen. KILPATRICK's command arrived here this morning after fighting the enemy at various places yesterday and the day before. My last dispatch gave a brief account of the transactions of this command down to Sunday, at Smithburgh, when nearly surrounded by and preparing to fight the enemy. Having timely warning of the enemy's approach, the troops were disposed of to the best advantage, and at about 4 o'clock P. M. STUART's cavalry, with an uncertain quantity of infantry commenced the attack by opening a battery from the mountain side. After a brief cannonade, the enemy made several charges and was repulsed. He then attempted to move upon our flank, when Gen. KILPATRICK slowly fell back upon Boonsboro without loss. Monday morning, the 6th, the force marched to Hagerstown, and at the outskirts of the town met the enemy's pickets. They were driven in by a detachment of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania, led by Lieut.-Col. BRINTON, and one end of the town was taken and held. The other was occupied by the enemy's sharpshooters. Batteries were opened just outside of the place, and several shots were exchanged, when the command was, again put in motion, to attempt the destruction of the balance of the enemy's train—the special object of the expedition, leaving one brigade behind to amuse the enemy. Arriving near Williamsport we found Gen. BUFORD's command already engaged, and Gen. KILPATRICK formed on his right. A lively fight took place lasting about two hours. At this place the enemy had their train parked and protected by STUART's cavalry and at least one corps of infantry—probably the advance of the army. While engaged here the brigade under Col. RICHMOND—left at headquarters—was attacked by a superior force composed of infantry and cavalry, and in accordance with instructions gradually fell back upon the main column. At dark the whole command fell back a few miles, encamped for the night and early this morning started for this place. The special object of the expedition to Williamsport was not accomplished, for obvious reasons. Forty or more wagons were destroyed and the horses and mules captured, and some fifty prisoners were taken by the advance of Col. DEVINS' brigade.

Our loss is comparatively small. I shall write a full account of these fights as soon as it is possible for me to do so.

Capt. W. C. LINDSEY, THOMAS HAGAN, standard-bearer, and ISAAC ANDERSON, were killed in Hagerstown; Capts. SNYDER and CHAUNCEY, of Gen. KILPATRICK's Staff, both in the advance with Col. BRINTON, were both slightly wounded; Lieut. CAMPBELL, THOMAS ADAMS, Sergt. J. B. GORDON, YATES, HUGHES, CONKLIN, all of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania, and Capt. DAHLGREN were wounded.

Gen. BUFORD caught a spy yesterday. He was tried and executed.

E. A. PAUL.

The Operations of Gen. Gregg—The Fighting Around Gettysburgh—Losses, &c.

[The following is a continuation of our correspondent's letter of July 3. It has been delayed in its transmission to us.]

SATURDAY, July 4.

While Gen. KILPATRICK was engaged on the extreme left, Gen. GREGG was on the extreme right, with MCINTOSH and Col. GREGG's brigades of his own command, and Gen. CUSTER's brigade of Gen. KILPATRICK's command. CUSTER's command arrived on the ground and was engaged before the balance of the troops came up. The Seventh Michigan made a charge during the day upon a superior rebel force behind a fence. The Seventh was repulsed, although led by Gen. CUSTER and Capt. ESTES, of Gen. KILPATRICK's Staff. Capt. BLOUNT, of the latter's Staff, also took a prominent part in the fight, and had a horse killed under him. It should be borne in mind that the Seventh is a new regiment. The First Michigan soon after charged, with battalion front, and swept everything before them. Gen. GREGG asserts it to be the grandest charge of the war. The enemy made several charges upon our batteries, but were repulsed handsomely. Once they came up to the muzzles of RANDALL's battery, when they were repulsed by grape and canister. An unsuccessful attempt was made to capture PENNINGTON's battery (M). This battery destroyed one of the enemy's guns.

Since writing the account of the cavalry fight on the left, my statement as to the effort there preventing the enemy from massing their forces on our right has been confirmed in a complimentary note from the commanding officer to Gen. KILPATRICK and his men, acknowledging the service rendered.

The loss of Gen. GREGG's command will probably not exceed 100 men.

ADDITIONAL LIST OF TROOPERS WOUNDED.

Capt. H. C. Parsons, 1st Vermont—side; also two balls passed through his shirt.

Sergt. L. R. Morgan, Co. H, 1st Vermont—right arm broken.

Corp. Sperry, Co. L, 1st Vermont—right leg off.

Lieut. P. C. J. Cheney, Co. C, 1st Vermont—right side, badly, but not mortally wounded. The ball entered his right side, just above the hip, passed through and struck his watch. The ball was found in his boot.

Lieut. D. Edmonds, Co. F, 1st Vt.—right arm.
Hiram Robinell, Co. E, 1st Virginia—left arm.
Michael McManis, Co. H, 1st Virginia—left arm.
James Stone, Co. H, 1st Vermont—left hip.
W. W. Getien, Co. B, 2d Virginia—right foot off.
Geo. M. Gustar, Co. H, 1st Vt.—lungs; serious.
Wm. Wagner, Co. E, 1st Reg.—right hand and chest.
Paul Moran, Co. C, 1st Vermont—right arm.
John Hollan, Co. G, 1st Virginia—right arm.
Ed. Jeanison, 1st United States—wounded.
T. W. Conner, 1st United States—left hand.
Henry Johnson, 2d United States—right hand.
Frank Walden, Co. H, 1st U. S.—side and hip.
—— McCheny, Co. L, 6th United States—foot.
—— Holland, Co. H, 2d United States.
Maj. Gould.
Lieut. Duggan, 1st Michigan.
Lieut.-Col. Alexander, of Gen. Pleasanton's Staff—a prisoner and wounded.

E. A. PAUL.

THE NEW-YORK SECOND MILITIA.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND N. Y. S. MILITIA,
(EIGHTY-SECOND NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS,)
IN THE FIELD, Saturday, July 4.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

By publishing the following list of casualties of officers of this regiment, you will greatly oblige their friends and the regiment:

JULY 2.—*Killed*—Lieut.-Col. James Huston, Capt. J. C. Hoyt. *Wounded*—Capt. Cummings, Capt. Ryerson, Capt. Murphy; Lieuts. Sloan, Burrell, Cramton; Palmer, Fowler. Lieut. Huggins taken prisoner, Major Baird, wounded; Capt. J. G. Hughes, slightly, Adjt. Wm. T. Simmons, wounded slightly in head, still on duty.

JULY 3.—*Wounded*—Lieuts. J. H. McDonald, John Evertsen, H. W. Shores, Wm. McKee.

Number of officers killed, 2; wounded, 14; missing, 1; total, 17.

JNO. DARROW,
Captain Commanding Regiment.

THE LATE GEN. PAUL.

From the St. Louis Republican.

This officer, GABRIEL RENE PAUL, who was killed in the battle near Gettysburgh, on the 2d inst., had been a long time in the service, and was highly esteemed, as well for his personal as his military qualities. He was a native of Missouri, and was appointed from this State a cadet in the Military Academy in the year 1830. He was almost the only one in his class who has received distinction during the present war, though a number of his mates won honor on the fields of Mexico. Graduating in June, 1834, with credit, he entered the military service immediately as Second Lieutenant by brevet, and attained the full rank of that grade six months later. He was promoted First Lieutenant, Oct. 26, 1836, but it was nearly ten years before he rose again, which was to the rank of Captain, April 19, 1846. In the Mexican war he behaved with conspicuous gallantry, and was brevetted Major Sept. 13, 1847, for his meritorious conduct in the battle of Chepultepec, He was also distinguished at Cerro Gordo and Contreras. Just previous to the rebellion, we find him third Captain in the line of the Seventh Infantry. This regiment was some years ago stationed near this city, and many of our readers will remember its fine appearance on the occasion of the funeral of Col. BENTON. On the 22d of April, 1861, Capt. PAUL was promoted full Major, transferred to the Eighth infantry, and soon after was ordered to New-Mexico. It was here that he became particularly distinguished in the latter part of 1861 and early part of 1862, in assisting in the expulsion of the Texans under SIBLEY from that Territory. Upon the rebels menacing the Territory, Col. CANBY, who was in command of the department, placed Maj. PAUL as commandant at Fort Union, while he, Col. (now General) CANBY, moved down three hundred miles to Fort Craig. About this time the subject of our sketch was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, and had permission to command the Fourth regiment New-Mexican Volunteers. Col. PAUL received great credit for his promptitude and energy in fitting out and expediting a column to march out and attack the enemy, who had then taken possession of Santa Fé, and threatened to overrun the whole Territory. The column sent out by Col. PAUL was composed of the First Colorado, Capt. RUTTER's and Capt. CLAFLIN's batteries, and a battalion of the Fifth Regulars, all under Col. SLOUGH, of the Colorado Volunteers. A short time afterwards, however, Col. SLOUGH resigned, and the expedition returned, somewhat disheartened, to Fort Union. Col. PAUL at once re-organized the troops, and putting himself at their head, moved out on the 6th of April of last year. One of the first things done by Col. PAUL was to send back to Santa Fé quicker than they came, a party sent by Gen. SIBLEY, under a flag of truce, ostensibly to effect the release of some paroled Union prisoners, but in reality to delay the junction of PAUL's forces with those of Col. CANBY. This was at San José, near Bernel Springs. After a fight at Apache Cañon, in which the rebels were defeated with considerable loss, Col. PAUL proceeded to the vicinity of Fort Craig, (in May) and successfully effected a junction with Col. CANBY at La Tijera in Carmuel Pass. The rebels had concentrated at Paralta, and PAUL's column moved upon them from the north, and CANBY's from the east. An engagement ensued, which, however, was of short duration, as the enemy fled in a panic, retreating upon El Paso. In recognition of his New-Mexican services, Col. PAUL was promoted a Brigadier-General of Volunteers in September last, and assigned to duty under Gen. CASEY, in Washington City, where his talents for organization were displayed in a manner altogether satisfactory to the military authorities. Invidious tongues have accused him of a lurking sympathy for the secession cause but there probably never was any foundation for the impeachment of his loyalty, and of his fidelity to his Government he has just added all the testimony that could be required of a brave and true soldier. His death will be mourned in St. Louis, where he was born, and where he has many family connections.

THE MISSION OF ALEX. H. STEPHENS.

The Correspondence in Full.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 9.

The following is the correspondence relating to the mission of ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS and ROBERT OULD, at Fortress Monroe:

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, July 4, 1863,
UNITED STATES STEAMER MINNESOTA—2 P. M.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

The following communication is just received from Mr. STEPHENS, who is on the flag-of truce boat anchored above. I shall inform Mr. STEPHENS that I await your instructions before giving him an answer.

S. H. LEE, Admiral, &c.

CONFEDERATE STATES STEAMER TORPEDO,
IN JAMES RIVER, Saturday, July 4, 1863.

SIR: As Military Commissioner, I am the bearer of a communication in writing from JEFFERSON DAVIS, Commander-in-Chief of the land and naval forces of the Confederate States, to ABRAHAM LINCOLN, Commander-in-Chief of the land and naval forces of the United States. Hon. ROBERT OULD, Confederate States Agent of Exchange, accompanies me, as Secretary, for the purpose of delivering the communication in person, and conferring upon the subject to which it relates. I desire to proceed directly to Washington, in the steamer *Torpedo*, commanded by Lieut. HUNTER DAVIDSON, of the Confederate States Navy, no person being on board but Hon. Mr. OULD, myself, and the boat's officers and crew.

Yours, most respectfully,

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

To S. H. LEE, Admiral, &c.

REPLY OF SECRETARY WELLES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, July 4, 1863.

Acting Rear-Admiral S. H. Lee, Hampton Roads:

The request of ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS is inadmissible. The customary agents and channels are adequate for all needful military communication and conference between the United States forces and the insurgents.

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

LATE NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

Nothing Known on the 6th of the Whereabouts of Lee.

Ignorance of the Surrender of Vicksburgh.

THE RETREAT OF BRAGG'S ARMY.

A New Line of Defence on the Tennessee River.

ALEX. H. STEPHENS' MISSION

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 9.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of July 6, has been received. It contains the following:

FROM LEE'S ARMY.

WINCHESTER, Friday, July 3,
via STAUNTON, Saturday, July 4.

Passengers who have arrived here from Martinsburgh were told by MOSBY's men that it was reported that LEE's army was marching toward Baltimore. The tents of the enemy have disappeared from the Maryland Heights.

FROM TENNESSEE.

ATLANTA, Friday, July 3.

There has been no raid on the railroad in East Tennessee.

SECOND DISPATCH.

ATLANTA, Saturday, July 4.

It is considered certain that MORGAN has played havoc with the rear of Gen. ROSECRANS.

An important movement has taken place in Gen. BRAGG's army, but it is not prudent to mention particulars.

THIRD DISPATCH.

ATLANTA, Saturday, July 4.

Gen. BRAGG's headquarters are at Bridgeport. The Tennessee River will be the future line of defence. It is supposed that Huntsville and the Memphis Railroad will be abandoned.

AFFAIRS IN THE REAR OF VICKSBURGH.

BOTTOMS DEPOT, Saturday, July 4,
via JACKSON, Miss., July 4.

Our cavalry were skirmishing all day yesterday, near Edwards' Depot, with the Yankee troops under Gen. OSTERHAUS. Our loss is two killed. We captured sixteen prisoners. The enemy are firing a national salute this morning. Negroes are constantly returning to their masters from Gen. GRANT's army. They report that the Yankees expected to make another assault to-day upon Vicksburgh.

The enemy were engaged yesterday at Baldwin Ferry.

JEFF. DAVIS SICK.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of July 6, states that JEFF. DAVIS has had recently a severe attack of illness, but that he will in a few days enjoy his usual health.

THE MISSION OF ALEX. H. STEPHENS.

The same paper says that Vice-President STEPHENS, it is said, has gone to Fortress Monroe on a flag-of-truce boat. One story is, that his business is to see about the exchange of prisoners; another, that it is to inform the Federal Government that if private property is not respected in the Confederate States, and the rules of civilized warfare strictly complied with our forces in the North will receive instructions to retaliate in kind.

OPERATIONS ON THE PENINSULA.

From the Richmond Enquirer, July 6.

The events in the vicinity of the city, since Friday night last, gave rise to many interesting rumors, which, however, having generally exploded, it is unnecessary to repeat. At midnight Friday until early Saturday there was heavy cannonading along the entire line of the enemy near the the White House, which laid the foundation for one very large surmise of a bloody battle by moonlight, but no such battle having occurred we are left to conjecture that the demonstration was only a Fourth of July salute from the gunboats and batteries of the enemy.

Nothing occurred during the morning to indicate an advance from the enemy, but in the evening our pickets at Baltimore Cross Roads, five miles below Bottom's Bridge, were driven in by a strong detachment from Barhamville, the advance post of the enemy's force in that direction. On yesterday the "situation" there was quiet.

The heavy cavalry force which had been sent up through King William, Caroline and Hanover, on a special raid, proceeded on Saturday to tear up the track on portions of the Central road, cut the telegraph wires, and do miscellaneous tricks of damage and rascality.

About the break of day, on yesterday, a portion of this force, about 100 strong, appeared advancing upon South Anna Bridge, on the Fredericksburgh Railroad. They were met by our troops, repulsed, and driven back. They escaped with some loss, the extent of which is not known to us. They then proceeded to Ashland, where they burned the station, water-tank and telegraph office, and tore up about 150 yards of the track. The telegraph operator narrowly escaped capture. The instruments of the office fell into the hands of the enemy and were carried off.

The fight at South Anna is described as having been a very animated affair, the conflict continuing for a considerable distance along the road.

The raiders are still "at large."

VICKSBURGH CAN NEVER BE TAKEN.

From the Enquirer, July 6.

An officer arrived in this city direct from Vicksburgh, says that the garrison is in splendid condition. Full rations are issued to our men of flour, meal, rice, sugar, molasses, &c. Our men are unanimous in the declaration that *Vicksburgh can never be taken.* Our losses in killed, deaths from disease, wounded and missing, up to the date our informant left, amounted to but 632.

SPEECH OF GEN. TOOMBS.

TOOMBS made a speech on the 17th ult. at Sparta, Georgia. His subject was "The State of the Country." It was court week, and TOOMBS acceded to the request of "his countrymen" to give them the benefit of his opinions in the Baptist Church. The following are the leading points of his speech:

He wished it distinctly understood that as to the ends to be attained by this revolution, the Southern people were a unit. The only issues upon which there was any difference of opinion, were the means by which the ends in view could be most readily and efficiently reached. The Government was entitled to every dollar, every life, every drop of blood necessary to success in our struggle. The Constitution bestowed them on the Government, and all he asked was that its tremendous power might be used in a constitutional way, so that the forms and the substance of personal liberty, as well as a national independence, might be preserved.

After other preliminary remarks Gen. TOOMBS took up the Conscription act and discussed it at some length. *It was unconstitutional*, because, in calling out the militia, it did not leave it, as the Constitution required, to the States instead of the central Government, to officer the militia. It threw the power of appointing officers into the hands of the Executive, rather than allowed our brave volunteers to elect their own officers, as it was their constitutional right to do. He paid a glowing tribute to our volunteers, who had, previous to the Conscription act, borne our flag in triumph upon every battle-field under officers of their own election. To deprive them of their constitutional right of election was to make them too much like regulars—soldiers of a form of service so odious that not one regiment of such, in due form, had been found to breast the tide of blood in this fight. There were no such troops as regulars in our service.

Gen. TOOMBS desired to be understood at this point. He desired just as many men called into the field as the exigency required. He himself had proposed in Montgomery to put five hundred thousand men at the absolute disposal of the President, to be called out and to serve when and where he might deem best—reserving nothing but the constitutional guarantee that the States might officer their own forces, and the troops elect their own commanders.

Gen. TOOMBS next discussed the Confederate Tax act. He did not deny the right of taxation to its fullest extent. But he thought the provisions of the act not wisely adapted to the end in view. He thought that the tax in kind, imposed by this act, was particularly unfortunate.

The third measure discussed by Gen. TOOMBS was State indorsement of Confederate bonds, to which the speaker was opposed. It was like asking his servant to indorse his note, when that servant was liable for its payment without indorsement. The question of our finances was one of tremendous magnitude, one which it was impossible for him to discuss in full upon that occasion. He referred to the heavy expenses of the war, and *to the depreciation of Confederate notes. It was well for us not to shut our eyes to this unwelcome fact.* It might happen that these notes would come not to be worth more than continental money. In that event it would be all important to preserve State credit intact, to meet the emergency and carry on the war. Some people, seeing State bonds at a premium, imagine that if the States would indorse Confederate bonds, this act would bring them up to the value of State currency. On the contrary, it would bring State currency down to the level of Confederate bonds. This he wished to avoid, and hold State credit as a last resort in the last emergency.

Throughout his effort Gen. TOOMBS paid glowing tributes to Southern women, who had done so much for Southern independence—which always elicited rounds of applause.

The last subject discussed by Gen. TOOMBS was martial law. He was utterly opposed to it. The Constitution bestowed sufficient powers upon the Government, and they were amply sufficient during war as well as peace. The Constitution was designed for war and peace both. It was adopted almost amid the booming of cannon and the clangor of arms, and it was not true that it was to be regarded only in time of peace.

After giving his views in the speech we have reported, he said: "These, my countrymen, are my views upon some of the important measures of the day, and if it be infamy to express them, here are my hands—they are ready for the brand."

The speaker, throughout his speech, insisted upon the idea that Government should adopt none but good measures, and constitutional measures, for every time a bad measure or unconstitutional measure was adopted, it lost friends to the cause."

THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA.

A SUCCESSFUL CAVALRY RAID.

Destruction of Railroad Track and Culverts near Warsaw.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 9.

The following has been received at the headquarters of the army here:

NEWBERN, N. C., Tuesday, July 7,
VIA FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, July 8.

Maj.-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief, Washington:

I have the honor to report that the cavalry sent from here July 3, under Col. LEWIS, of the Third New-York cavalry, have safely returned, having successfully accomplished their mission, and without loss. They destroyed (twisting rails, &c., by Gen. HAUPT's plan,) two miles of the railroad at Warsaw; also destroying for five miles more all the culverts, as well as the telegraph. At Kenansville an armory was destroyed. Large quantities of small arms, and quantities of commissary and quartermaster's stores were burnt, about 150 animals and some thirty prisoners were captured by them, and some 100 men and about 300 women and children, negroes, followed them in.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General Commanding.

DETAILS OF THE EXPEDITION.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, July 8.

The following has been received from the Associated Press correspondent at Newbern, dated July 6:

Lieut.-Col. LEWIS, of the Third New-York cavalry, is in command of the cavalry force now penetrating the interior of this State, which is part of the expedition which left here on the morning of the 4th inst.

Gen. HICKMAN, who is a very superior officer, is in command of the other portion of the expedition. He will doubtless give the enemy battle near Kinston, where he will compel him to remain, so that Col. LEWIS may be able to carry on his operations at pleasure, who will have traveled several hundred miles into the enemy's country, and accomplished his mission before this dispatch will reach its destination.

Gen. FOSTER expected to accompany the expedition in person, but was unable to do so, having received intelligence from Fortress Monroe soon after leaving, which caused his return to Newbern.

The expedition cannot be otherwise than a grand success.

Maj. COLE, of the Third New-York cavalry, the hero of the cavalry fight at Kinston, accompanies Col. LEWIS at the head of his fine command.

NEWBERN, N. C., Sunday, July 5.

A picked force of infantry, artillery and cavalry marched inland from this point on the night of the 3d inst., led by Major-Gen. FOSTER in person.

The Twenty-third Massachusetts arrived here in time from Morehead City to accompany the expedition, under the command of Lieut.-Col. JOHN G. CHAMBERS, the hero of many brilliant engagements, who is very popular with his regiment.

The North Carolina Union cavalry, and also a portion of the Third and Twelfth New-York cavalry, rendezvoused here prior to the advance.

Gen. WILD, of the African brigade, is left in command during Gen. FOSTER's absence.

The National Guards, Col. WRIGHT commanding, composed of the most substantial citizens of Newbern, received their arms and equipments on the 3d inst., and are now doing garrison duty in this city.

The First North Carolina (Union) Volunteers, Col. MCCHESNEY, have returned from an expedition up the Purgo River, where the regiment captured two large schooners, heavily laden with rebel supplies, large numbers of prisoners, horses, cattle, negroes and several thousand bushels of corn. This famous regiment effected a landing near Wade's Point, and moved with great celerity at midnight, taking the enemy everywhere by surprise, who was pursued forty miles. Several thousand dollars' worth of rebel commissary stores were also destroyed.

Four companies of the First North Carolina (Union) artillery are already enrolled. North Carolina will soon have a Union army in the field.

Suspicious Movements of a Bark.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEWBERN, Wednesday, July 1, 1863.

On the 25th ult., the United States steam transport *Gen. Burnside*, Capt. D. L. WILCOX, on her recent voyage to Newbern, was followed for some time by a bark, under rather suspicious circumstances. About 11 o'clock A. M., in lat. 37° 15′, lon. 75° 10′, 35 miles east of Cape Charles, a schooner appeared, hove to, as if waiting, directly in our course. When the *Burnside* came opposite, two howitzers were observed mounted on deck. The American flag was run up, and the Captain of the schooner requested the Captain of the *Burnside* to wait, while he sent a boat on board. When the boat appeared it was manned by four men, armed with pistols, cutlasses and bayonets. The Captain of the schooner, who was in the stern, wore a sword, and four muskets lay on the seat between him and the crew. The Captain boarded the *Burnside*, and represented himself as sent out in pursuit of the *Tacony*. He was asked by Capt. WILCOX what was the name of the schooner, and his reply was an inquiry for a newspaper. A sailor who came on deck with the Captain was asked what was the name of his Captain, and he answered that he did not know. After a hurried visit, the Captain of the schooner left

Almost immediately another sail was observed to the south. It was soon discovered to be a bark, steering due north, the wind at the time being N. E. When the bark came abreast of us, being about three miles distant, she squared away and ran for us. The *Burnside* was then kept away a few points, and the Captain of the bark finding he could not come up with us, resumed his former course. All this time the top-hamper of the schooner was in sight, the Captain of which, when he was on board the *Burnside*, assured Capt. WILCOX that the *Tacony* was somewhere near. Perhaps he knew.

There was only one cannon on board the *Burnside* and a few muskets. If an attack had been made on the transport, Capt. WILCOX would have found his experience gained in the Potomac flotilla of great service.

E.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the Mails by the Hibernian and Asia.

THE CASE OF THE ALEXANDRA.

Plea of the Presiding Judge for the Defendants.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

The mails by the *Hibernian*, which arrived at Quebec on Tuesday, reached this City yesterday morning.

The mails by the *Asia* reached Boston yesterday morning and were forwarded to this City last evening.

The important points of the news brought by both these steamers have been anticipated by telegraph, but our files furnish us the following extracts of interest:

CASE OF THE ALEXANDRA.

On June 24 Sir H. CAIRNS concluded his argument in the case of the *Alexandra*.

The Attorney-General made a very forcible reply on the part of the Crown upon the whole case. The Crown had simply asked, taking the most lenient course that they could under the circumstances, that the ship *Alexandra* should be forfeited.

The LORD CHIEF BARON—Is it lawful for a ship-builder to build a ship which is capable of being turned to warlike purposes, with the view of offering it for sale to a belligerent, to be used against a Power with which we are at peace?

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—I would rather confine my answer to this—all we allege is that the ship was built with the intention that it should enter the service of another Power at war with a Power with which we are at peace. We do not allege anything more than that that would create an offence.

The LORD CHIEF BARON—I have no hesitation in saying that, according to all the decisions, a ship-builder has as much right to build a ship and sell it to either of the belligerent parties as the maker of gunpowder or of muskets or any other warlike implements has to sell any of those articles to the same parties. It is laid down in KENT'S *Commentaries on the American Law* that it is the right of neutral subjects to supply both belligerents with arms and all munitions of war; and why should they not supply ships?

The Attorney-General said he did not controvert that proposition, but denied that it was raised in the present case.

At the conclusion of the Attorney-General's reply, His Lordship, in summing up, said this is an information on the part of the Crown for the seizure and confiscation of a vessel that was in course of preparation, but had not been completed. It is admitted that it was not armed, and the question is, whether the preparation of the vessel in its then condition was a violation of the Foreign Enlistment act. The information is an exceedingly long one, but the main question you will have to decide is this—whether under the seventh section of the act of Parliament the vessel as then prepared at the time of seizure was liable to seizure. The case you have to decide is no doubt one not merely of great importance, but really it is a momentous question, and the importance of it it is impossible to exaggerate. It is one that produces varied sentiments—sentiments of the deepest regret that such a question should have ever arisen; and I cannot help expressing the deepest, utmost anguish which one feels that such a question should have arisen by the dissension among those who are connected with us by the dearest possible ties that can bind nation to nation—a common lineage, a common language, common laws, a common literature, and, above all, by a strong desire for Constitutional Freedom. I, for one, protest against the doctrine that no man is to be convicted of any crime if there is any possible solution of the circumstances by an imagination of his innocence; but there must be at all times a thorough sober persuasion and satisfaction with respect to the guilt of the party accused, and undoubtedly you must act upon proof, and not upon suspicion. With these remarks, I go at once to the statute under which these proceedings are taken. The statute was passed in 1819, and upon it no question has ever arisen in our courts of justice; but there have been expositions of a similar statute which exists in the United States. I will now read to you the opinions of some American lawyers who have contributed so greatly to make law a science, and, indeed, I may say an agreeable one. His Lordship then read passages from STORY and others. These gentlemen are authorities which show that when two belligerents are carrying on a war a neutral Power may supply without any breach of international law, and without a breach of the Foreign Enlistment act, munitions of war, gunpowder, every description of arms, everything, in fact, that can be used for the destruction of human beings. Why should ships be an exception? I am of opinion, in point of law, they are not. The Foreign Enlistment act was an act to prevent the enlistment or engagement of His Majesty's subjects to serve in foreign armies, and to prevent the fitting out and equipping, in His Majesty's dominions, vessels for warlike purpose, without His Majesty's license. The title of an act is not at all times an exact indication or explanation of the act, because it is generally attached after the act is passed. But, in adverting to the preamble of the act, I find that provision is made against the equipping, fitting out, furnishing and arming of vessels, because it may be prejudicial to peace in His Majesty's dominions. The question I shall put to you is whether you think that vessel was merely in course of building to be delivered in pursuance of a contract that was perfectly lawful, or whether there was any intention, in the port of Liverpool, or any other English port, that the vessel should be fitted out, equipped, furnished and armed for purposes of aggression. Now, surely, if Birmingham, or any other town, may supply any quantity of munitions of war of various kinds for the destruction of life, why object to ships? Why should ships alone be in themselves contraband? I asked the Attorney-General if a man could not make a vessel, intending to sell it to either of the belligerent Powers that required it, and which would give the largest price for it, would not that be lawful? To my surprise, the learned Attorney-General declined to give an answer to the question, which I think a grave and a pertinent one. But you, gentlemen, I think, are lawyers enough to know that a man may make a vessel and offer it for sale. If a man may build a vessel for the purpose of offering it for sale to either of the belligerent parties, may he not execute an order for it? That appears to me to be a matter of course. The statute is not made to provide means of protection for belligerent Powers, otherwise it would have said you shall not sell powder or guns, and you shall not sell arms, and if it had done so all Birmingham would have been in arms against it. The object of the statute was this: that we should not have our ports in this country made the ground of hostile movements between the vessels of two belligerent Powers, which might be fitted out, furnished and armed in those ports. The *Alexandria* was clearly nothing more than in the course of building. It appears that, according to *Webster's Dictionary*, equipping is furnishing with arms, and furnishing is given in other dictionaries as the same thing as equipping. It appears to me that if true that the *Alabama* sailed away from Liverpool without any arms at all, as a mere ship in ballast, and that her armament was put on board at Terceira, which is not in Her Majesty's dominions, then the Foreign Enlistment act was not violated at all. The most important evidence is that given by Capt. INGLEFIELD, who gave a very moderate statement, and has been spoken of on both sides in the highest terms of approbation, and I think myself his evidence was very fair and candid. After reading some of the evidence, his lordship said if you think the object was to furnish, fit out, equip and arm that vessel at Liverpool, that is a different matter; but if you think the object really was to build a ship in obedience to an order in compliance with a contract, leaving those who bought it to make what use they thought fit of it, then it appears to me that the Foreign Enlistment act has not been broken.

The jury immediately returned a verdict for the defendants.

The Attorney-General tendered a bill of exceptions to the Lord Chief Baron's ruling.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

From the London Times, June 25.

We do not complain of the activity displayed by the Federal Government in the matter. Had the Foreign Enlistment act mentioned rifles, gunpowder, or shot and shell, instead of ships of war, we may be sure that the Confederates would have spared no pains to intercept the consignment of Birmingham "hardware." For the purpose of watching questionable proceedings agents must be employed, and agents so employed are neither more nor less than spies. Work of this kind is distasteful to very scrupulous men, and it follows that it will generally be carried on by persons of easy conscience and unenviable character. In this case, perhaps, such extreme vigilance was hardly requisite, for there seems to have been little concealment. No evidence was produced for the defendants, because they did not rely on their ignorance, but on the character of the transaction, as proved by the witnesses for the Crown. It was on the latter that the burden of proof lay, and the result shows, not that our Courts are disposed to favor illegal privateering, but that a law against equipping privateers in this country must be a dead letter so long as they can be built here and equipped at sea or elsewhere. This result, which Mr. ADAMS' representations have been the means of bringing out into strong relief, is not altogether satisfactory, and leaves the morality of aiding either side in a civil war exactly where it found it; but it could not have been avoided without importing into jurisprudence a new principle, which the Americans, of all nations, have the most reason to deprecate.

From the London News, June 25.

If the Lord Chief Baron is correct, the whole diplomatic action of the British Government has been a series of mistakes during the last eighty years and more. The demands made by the British Government upon the American Government even within the last ten years have been extravagant and unjustifiable. And the readiness with which the American Government has complied with our demands to stop the equipment of such vessels as the *Alabama* in American harbors has been utterly mistaken. These are startling results. It is true that no decision upon the construction of the Foreign Enlistment act is to be found in the records of any of our Courts. It may be that when the question comes to be solemnly argued before the full Bench the judgment of the Chief Baron may be overruled. *If it be supported, the consequence to this country in any future war may be more serious than many people in the heat of the present controversy seem to anticipate.*

Let us reverse for a moment the present state of things. Suppose America divided into two States and England at war with either of them. Suppose the Northern ports blockaded by British ships, and the Southern ports open. Imagine the feelings of the people of this country when they found a swarm of gunboats issuing from the harbors of Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, or even the ports of the Pacific, to prey on British commerce. With what temper would the merchants of Liverpool receive the intelligence that their trade in the China seas and on the coast of South America was paralyzed by these Alabamas issuing from neutral ports? Would it be any satisfaction to be told that these Alabamas had no guns on board when they left the neutral harbor? If one neutral port may be used for the purpose of dispatching unarmed men-of-war, and another neutral port may be used for the purpose of dispatching the guns and ammunition wherewith these men-of-war are to be armed, what is the purpose of the Foreign Enlistment act? It is nothing but a dead letter. And probably it would be better that it should at once be repealed than be suffered any longer to disfigure the statute book. According to the interpretation now put upon that act, it is a mere delusion. The same measure which we mete out to others we must submit to have meted out to ourselves. The American Judges, it is true, have hitherto interpreted the duties of neutrality in the strictest manner—certainly in a manner more strict than that which is now authorized by the Courts of this country. *But the duties of neutrality are reciprocal. One nation is not bound to it more than any other nation. And it may safely be predicted that on future occasions the Americans will not be loth to take advantage of so convenient a doctrine.* The remonstrances which have hitherto been addressed to the Cabinet of Washington have been met with the promptest attention. Henceforth they will be treated with silence; or possibly they may be answered by some apt quotation from the judgments of our own tribunals.

From the London Star, June 25.

His Lordship's direction to the Jury amounted to a speech for the defence delivered from the bench. We find no fault with the Chief Baron for this. He was bound to protect the defendants against what he deemed the erroneous interpretation of the law upon which the Government had acted. But that his doctrine will be allowed to stand we cannot conceive. For its confirmation would repeal the law, so far as the furnishing of ships to a belligerent is concerned. Nothing can be easier than to build a vessel for the reception of guns and warlike stores, send her out to sea, and dispatch after her in an ordinary ship, as ordinary merchandise, the means of her equipment. The Atlantic may quickly be covered with Confederate privateers, unless this astonishing decision be corrected. According to it, so far from blaming the Government for the escape of the *Alabama*, they are to be congratulated upon having escaped an action for her illegal detention. The verdict in this case of the *Alexandra* will, of course, not take effect until the arguments of the Crown lawyers have been heard in a superior Court, or till a verdict of acquittal has been obtained by the builders of the ship in the action for misdemeanor to which they are still liable. We may trust, therefore, that the exultation of the confederates and their sympathizers will presently subside into anxiety about the result of further proceedings, and that our harbors are not about to become the licensed birthplace of war-ships preying upon the peaceful commerce of a friendly nation.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN PARLIAMENT.

THE CASE OF THE PRIZE-STEAMER DOLPHIN—THE PROPOSED MEDIATION.

In the House of Lords, on the 20th ult.,

The Marquis of Clanricarde said that in asking the question of which he had given notice on this subject, he was not going to discuss the propriety or the justice of the decisions of the American Prize Courts. But he thought that the proceedings of those Courts should be closely watched, for if doctrines were admitted there contrary to those maintained in this country, great confusion would be the result hereafter. The principle upon which a sentence of condemnation and another sentence of conditional condemnation had been pronounced, differed entirely from those laid down by the English Privy Council during the last war. It was now maintained in America that suspicion was sufficient to justify the condemnation of a vessel—that the onus of proving innocence was upon not merely the Captain and crew, but upon the owner of the ship. The owner was called upon to prove a negative, and, moreover, it was held that where a ship was going avowedly and confessedly to a neutral port, a strong presumption arose of the intention to run the blockade, because before the war there was no demand in the port for the goods which she carried. Now, that was a monstrous doctrine. There might be a market of goods to be run, or those goods might be sent legitimately by land to the Confederate States, but that was not a ground on which we ought to permit our ships to be condemned, for we had a perfect right to establish a depot at Nassau if we chose to do so. It was necessary that not only our merchants but the officers of the royal navy should clearly understand what would suffice for the condemnation of a vessel and to constitute an infringement of belligerent rights. He had no wish to press for a discussion upon the subject now that there was a hope of this unhappy war coming to an end, in which case the confusion and irregularities arising from it might be expected to cease. He hoped that this horrible and now unnecessary war was about to terminate, because it had been stated, in what appeared to be an authoritative form, that the Emperor of the French had made or renewed a proposal to the British Government to recognize the existing Government of the Confederate States. That was a most important step, and he could not think that the time had come when we could not permit a continued hindering of our commerce. He did not desire that we should interfere in any way, but it was quite compatible with our position as neutrals that we should recognize a Government which had shown itself to be capable of conducting its affairs at home and abroad, and of performing all the functions of a Government. *If England and France, and he might add Spain, were to recognize that Government, he had no doubt that a speedy termination would be put to this war.* He would ask the noble earl whether any proposition had been received from the Government of France, and also whether any copy of the judgments delivered by the American Prize Courts had been received, and whether the proceedings of these Courts were being watched.

Earl RUSSELL—I will first answer the question of my noble friend whether any report of the proceedings of the Prize Courts of the United States, especially with reference to the case of the *Dolphin*, has been received at the Foreign Office. In answer to that question I have to state that what appears to be an authentic report of the judgment in the case of the *Dolphin* was received at the Foreign Office last evening. I should think it right, certainly, that all these cases should be watched. I find the doctrines relied upon in that judgment are those laid down by Sir W. GRANT and Lord STOWELL. Whether these doctrines are rightly applied to the circumstances of this particular case, is another question, and one upon which I offer no opinion. I shall not reënter upon a discussion which we had upon a former evening, but I still think that the opinions held upon international law by my noble friend are not in accordance with the high authorities upon the subject. As to the second question, whether any communication has been made to the Government of this country by the Government of the Emperor of the French, proposing or suggesting a recognition of the Southern States, I have to say that *no such communication has been received.* Upon the general subject of recognition, I do not think the circumstances are much altered since my noble friend Lord STRATHEDEN brought forward his motion in this House, *and I entertain the same opinions which I then expressed.*

THE KING OF THE BELGIANS AND THE AMERICAN WAR.

VIENNA, Tuesday, June 23.

The *General Correspondence* of to-day publishes the following:

"We have received intelligence from London, which, if confirmed, would appear of the highest importance. Lord PALMERSTON is reported to have conceived the idea of submitting the American quarrel to the arbitration of the King of the Belgians. The impartiality of the king cannot be doubted, seeing that he has just proved it so strongly by deciding against England, to whom he is so nearly allied, in the Anglo-Brazilian difficulty. Provided the contending American factions should consent to submit their differences to the King's decision, the condition of a suspension of hostilities until the delivery of the award would probably be imposed. Even with such a temporary truce the termination of the war would undoubtedly be attained, for neither party would care to assume the responsibility of recommencing the strife. The journey of M. JULES DEVAUX, the Chief of King LEOPOLD'S Cabinet, to London, whither he has conveyed the result of his Sovereign's decision in the Brazilian dispute, has probably some connection with the American project."

FRENCH INTERVENTION.

From the London Times, June 25.

In order to correct any misconstruction, and to prevent any suspicion of change, it appears from the letter of our correspondent at Paris that the Emperor of the French has again addressed our Government on the American War. His proposal is a joint recognition of the South, with the double object of stopping a carnage which, besides its unexampled horrors is manifestly fruitless, and restoring to their proper course a cultivation and commerce in which Europe is very much interested. *Certainly we should have offered to mediate long ere this but from the extreme susceptibility of the American temper, particularly toward this country.* It is better not to mediate where the mediation is certain to be declined, and to be construed into an affront and an injury. It is possible that the long and utterly useless addition to the series of American horrors since the question was last before us may have broken even that stubborn and implacable race into something like common sense and humanity. Her Majesty's Ministers may therefore think now, on the receipt of the communication to be expected from Baron GROS, that the time has at length arrived for making some attempt. We are not left to doubt what the communication will be. It appears that Mr. ROEBUCK and Mr. LINDSAY have done a little piece of extra-official diplomacy, and obtained an interview with the Emperor in order to ascertain his views and put him in motion. *The British Cabinet will once more have to accept or refuse an offer of joint recognition, or hit on a third course, if one can be suggested.* We certainly are called upon to do what we can. It is said somewhere that if a man see a brother doing wrong he is bound to point out to him the error of his ways; and there is no one not on so much the brother of another *as our revolted Plantations* are still to ourselves. As for the actual interest, we are vastly and singularly interested in the peace and prosperity of the United States. The fact is so manifest that some of the American papers will not believe we have any other motive for interfering. This must be our reason. It is, therefore, needless that we should insist upon the fact. But, after bearing and forbearing now for two years, and after seeing our mills closed and our population starving till these insane people have finished their quarrel, we ought by this time to be allowed a little credit for not acting purely on interested motives."

Allusion is then made to the course which has been taken toward Russia, and the *Times* proceeds:

"Now, why should not precisely the same course be adopted with the imperious Cabinet which is now engaged in the suicidal attempt to reduce to Federal unity the Confederate States of America? There is a singular amount of resemblance between the two cases. In both the expanding dream of a world-wide empire finds itself suddenly and rudely balked by a noble but impracticable race, which has no wish to conquer the world, but has some rather strong opinions on the matter of its domestic policy and institutions. The Poles wish to be Poles, and are content with that simple character. The Southern States wish to remain very much what they were when they found themselves obliged, some of them very reluctantly, to cut the connection with the mother country. In both cases a very fine race wishes to dissolve partnership with an ambitious and speculative brother. It is a very great trial to the temper of the more ambitious and imperious brother in both cases. But younger brother have always been apt to inflict such trials. We cannot wonder at Poland having no taste for coöperating in the conquest of Turkey, the extermination of the Circassians, the settlement of the Amoor, or the taming of all the wild tribes that roam about Siberia. In like manner, every week furnishes additional proof of the perfect incompatibility of the Northern and Southern temperaments. They have hardly an idea or a sentiment in common. The only wonder is how they have got on so long together. Then why don't they agree to disagree, and divide a continent between them? They are simply fighting now because they are fighting. The passions roused by war are urging the war onward. The dread question, 'which is the best man?' keeps the combatants in the arena which is swimming in their blood. Then on what terms is peace to be made? If war is not easy, peace seems impossible."

FRANCE.

THE PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

Correspondence of the London Herald.

PARIS, Wednesday, June 24, 1863.

It is generally reported that M. DE PERSIGNY is to be sent to St. Petersburgh on an extraordinary mission.

Now about the war news. The preparations continue, but there is not much communication in Paris between the military and the civilians, and the papers have apparently received a *mot d'ordre* to be silent on the subject, and the public, absorbed by the Ministerial movements, appear unaware that, barely five miles from the Place de la Bourse, a formidable armament is preparing. I have already told you that similar preparations are going on at other great arsenals. Until the orders given be carried out there can be no further news. They will occupy probably the same time as the negotiations with Russia, and meanwhile will be kept as quiet as possible, as was the case before the Italian war. When everything is ready, the *Moniteur* will probably startle the public by another *coup de théâtre*; but Russia and Prussia may both take it for granted that the blow will follow the word with lightning rapidity. The Emperor is conscious of the mistake he committed in 1859, by giving Austria time for preparation by his indiscreet speech to Baron DE HUBNER. The orders given at the various arsenals are conclusive proof that the Emperor has made up his mind for action, and the silence which the newspapers have been enjoined to preserve on the subject is additional evidence of the serious nature of the situation.

There is no contending against facts. If I had merely heard of concentration of troops (one of the not unfrequent rumors, by the way), I should not therefore have come to the conclusion that the Emperor had determined to draw the sword; but here is a specific substantial order—Prepare so many guns, so many batteries, so many artillery wagons. I have myself seen the men at work, and have heard the officers gloating over the prospect of an early war; and bearing in mind the nature of the proposals to Russia, only one inference is possible—that the mischievous diplomatic meddling is to be followed by still more mischievous military intervention.

In military quarters here the prospect of active employment has created the greatest enthusiasm, and the sluggishness of diplomacy is heartily denounced. In political circles, on the other hand, there is much speculation afoot as to the probabilities of England joining the Emperor in a fresh political illustration of his motto, "*L'Empire c'est la Paix,*" by sending a force to coöperate with the French on the shores of the Baltic. People here, judging from the speeches of her Majesty's Ministers, and of their organs in the Press, entertain a conviction that if France goes to war, England will be forced to follow. I mention this merely as showing in what light our Government's attitude is viewed abroad.

It is reported that the Corps Legislatif will be summoned very soon. Its early meeting is anything but a pacific symptom.

MR. M. D. CONWAY AT LEICESTER.

A meeting, convened by the Leicester Emancipation Society to hear a lecture by Mr. CONWAY, was held in the New Hall, Leicester, on Monday evening. The hall was crowded. Rev. R. BELL, Wesleyan Minister, was called to the chair. Mr. CONWAY enlisted the attention and sympathy of the audience for an hour and a half by the delivery of a very argumentative and convincing lecture upon the American crisis. In the course of his address he alluded to the published correspondence between himself and Mr. MASON, and said that whatever blundering might have occurred in this attempt at diplomacy, the whole affair rested on his own shoulders. Neither Mr. TAYLOR, the member for Leicester, from whose residence the proposition to Mr. MASON was dated, nor Mr. BRIGHT, M. P., who had presided at the London Tavern meeting, nor any of the gentlemen with whom he had acted in this country, had anything whatever to do with the offer he had made in that correspondence. He was anxious that what might be considered haste and mistake on his part should be limited to himself, as no one else had anything whatever to do with the affair.

At the close of the lecture a unanimous vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. CONWAY.

On the motion of Mr. LATCHMORE, seconded by Mr. CHARLESWORTH, a petition to Parliament against any recognition of the Southern Confederacy on the part of this country was unanimously adopted, to be signed by the Chairman on behalf of the meeting.

THE ANGLO-BRAZILIAN DIFFICULTY.

From the Indépendance Belge.

Although the details of the award pronounced by the King of the Belgians on the 20th inst., in reference to the Anglo-Brazilian difficulty, are not yet known, it is believed that the principal question has been decided in favor of the Brazilian Government. It is said that His Majesty decided that, notwithstanding certain irregularities on the part of the Brazilian authorities, which he points out and censures, the treatment of which the English officers complained did not constitute an insult to the British navy.

THE SOURCE OF THE NILE.

Capt. SPEKE has addressed the following letter to the London *Times*:

"Not wishing to enter into any newspaper controversy with regard to my recent explorations in Africa, may I beg you, through the medium of your paper, to at once set at rest those continued objections raised against my having discovered 'the source of the Nile?' Twice have I plodded through Africa to satisfy the public in regard to the origin of this great river, and in doing so have determined that the Victoria Lake is the great 'reservoir' of the Nile, while its source emanates from the clouds. The Kitangule River is, doubtless, a very considerable affluent to the lake, but I have seen that above the ferry where I crossed, it originates not in one lake, but in a number of small ones, lying in valleys, separated one from the other by spurs of the Mountains of the Moon. A look at the map, published by Mr. STANFORD for the Royal Geographical Society, will show you what I mean. Should anybody, after this notice, wish to agitate the question, I would advise him to wait until such time as Mr. BLACKWOOD will be able to publish my *Nine Years'* (on and off) *Travels in Africa, Ending in the Settlement of the Nile.*"

The Draft Commenced in Rhode Island.

From the Providence Journal, 8th.

The draft in the First District of Rhode Island was commenced Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock, in the office of Provost-Marshal HAMLIN, on Market Square, in the presence of a number of civil, military and ecclesiastical dignitaries.

The District is divided into twenty-four sub-districts. The seven wards of Providence constitute the first seven sub-districts. The draft commenced with the First Ward of Providence. The names of all the citizens subject to drafts in that sub-district were put into the wheel, written on cards. The Commissioner gave the wheel a turn, a blindfolded man drew out the names, which were read aloud by Mr. STEVENS, and numbered and filed by Maj. WARNER.

The first name was that of a sailor, then came a baker, a mechanic, a manufacturer, a carpenter, a blacksmith, and then a wheelwright.

The names drawn seemed to be well distributed over the Ward, and to embrace men in every station in society. Among those drafted from the First Ward are Capt. WM. B. WEEDEN, Father COONEY, of the Catholic Church; Dr. B. LINCOLN RAY, of the Butler Hospital; JOEL METCALF, Jr., and GEORGE M. DANIELS, Esq. Quite a number of colored men also got into the draft.

The First, Second, Third and Fourth Wards were completed last night. This morning the other Wards of the city will be put through the fortune's wheel, turning out prizes to many a blank recipient.

The following is the order of the President under which these interesting proceedings are held:

I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States of America, and Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy thereof having taken into consideration the number of volunteers and militia furnished by and from the several States, including the State of Rhode Island, and the period of service of said volunteers and militia, since the commencement of the present rebellion, in order to equalize the numbers among the districts of the said States, and having considered and allowed for the number already furnished as aforesaid, and the time of their service aforesaid, do hereby assign one thousand nine hundred and eighty, as the first proportional part of the quota of troops to be furnished by the first district of the State of Rhode Island, under this the first call made by me on the State, under the act approved March 3, 1863, entitled an act for enrolling and calling out the National forces and for other purposes, and in pursuance of the act aforesaid, I order that a draft be made in the said first district of the State of Rhode Island for the number of men herein assigned to said district and fifty per cent. in addition.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this thirtieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

Signed ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM SECRETARY CHASE.

The Collection and Disposition of Abandoned Property.

The following circular letter has just been issued by the Treasury Department:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 3, 1863.

SIR—I have received your letter of the 5th of June from Memphis, and also those of previous dates from Cincinnati, relative to the collection of abandoned and captured property within the States heretofore declared to be in insurrection.

In reply, I think it important to direct your attention, in the first place, to the general distinctions under which all property within the district under your supervision may be arranged.

There may be said to be four classes of property in the insurrectionary region, viz: abandoned, captured, commercial and confiscable.

First—Abandoned property is of two descriptions: 1, that which has been deserted by the owners; and 2, that which has been voluntarily abandoned by them to the civil or military authorities of the United States. Such property is to be collected or received by the special agents of this department and sold, under the authority of the act of March 12, 1863, and the proceeds, after deducting the expenses of transportation and sale, and other expenses attending the collection and disposition thereof, are to be deposited in the treasury, subject to award by the Court of Claims. Before this Court, claimants of such property, or the proceeds thereof, have the right, under the act, to prefer their claims at any time after the sale, and before the expiration of two years from the close of the war. No guarantee can be given to owners of abandoned property in respect to the time when, or the persons to whom, proceeds will be paid.

Second—Captured property is understood to be that which has been seized or taken from hostile possession by the military or naval forces of the United States, and is to be turned over, with certain exceptions named, to the special agents of this Department, in accordance with the provisions of the act of March 12, 1863. All property taken possession of by military or naval forces, and turned over to special agents, must be regarded as *primâ facie* captured property. Such property you will receive and direct to be sold, and will cause the proceeds to be deposited in the Treasury, subject to the future award of the Court of Claims.

Captured property which is held as lawful prize by the navy is not to be turned over to the department agents, nor to be in any way controlled by them.

Third—Commercial property is that which has been or may be sold and purchased under the license of the President, through permits granted by the officers of the Treasury Department.

Fourth—Confiscable property is that which belongs to certain classes of persons, as recited in the Confiscation act of July 17, 1862, and is liable to seizure and condemnation by judicial proceedings in the manner prescribed by that act.

Great care must be exercised in properly classifying all property, that the provisions of law applicable to each class may be complied with; and it must be remembered that with the property included in this fourth class, unless found deserted and abandoned, the agents of the Treasury Department have no authority to interfere. The execution of the Confiscation act is confided, by its express terms, to the President, by whom the Attorney-General has been charged with the direction of all seizures and proceedings under it.

It must be remembered, also, that all property coming from insurrectionary districts into loyal States, or in reversed direction, or transported within or toward insurrectionary districts, in contravention of law, or departmental regulations, is forfeited, or forfeitable; and that it is the duty of the agents of this department, as well as of other proper officers, to enforce the forfeitures thus incurred; but property thus forfeited or forfeitable must not be confounded with confiscated or confiscable property, which is to be proceeded against and disposed of under the act of July 17, 1862, or with prize property captured by the navy, and subject to disposition under the direction of prize commissioners and courts.

In respect to property embraced in the first class, namely, abandoned property, let me begin by saying that it was not intended, by the injunction in a former letter, to encourage voluntary abandonment by proper assurances, to sanction any other assurances than that the property voluntarily abandoned should be faithfully disposed of under the law, so as to secure, as far as practicable in the existing condition of the country, the rights of owners. No authority was given, or intended to be given, to agents to make any promises of special immunities or advantages not specified in the law.

In respect to both descriptions of abandoned property, whether found deserted or voluntarily abandoned, the law authorizes the payment of such expenses as must necessarily be incurred in its collection, or receipt and disposition.

You will, therefore, pay all such expenses, including fees, taxes, freights, storage, charges, labor and other necessary expenses, out of the general fund arising therefrom, being careful to avoid all useless or indiscreet expenditures, and to charge each particular lot or parcel with the specific or proportionate amount of expense pertaining to it, and, unless unavoidably prevented, to take vouchers therefor, to be filed with the account of sales in this department.

Where property is liable to be lost or destroyed, in consequence of its location being unknown to the special agents, or from other causes, and parties propose for compensation to collect and deliver it into the hands of the agents of this department, at points to be designated by them, you may contract for the collection and delivery thereof, on the best possible terms, not exceeding twenty-five per cent. of the proceeds of the property, which per centage must be full compensation for all expenses of whatever character incurred in collecting, preparing and delivering such property at the points indicated. Prior to any contract being entered into, each party proposing must submit, in writing, a statement, as near as may be, giving the kind and amount of property proposed to be collected, the location whence to be obtained, and all the facts and circumstances connected with it, particularly as to its ownership; and any contract made in pursuance of this authority will be restricted either to the collection and delivery of particular lots at named localities, which is preferred, or, when circumstances clearly justify, to the general collection and delivery of all abandoned property in limited districts, not greater, in any case, than one parish or county, and not more than one district to be assigned to one contractor.

Before payment to any contractor for services in fulfillment of any contracts made in pursuance of this authority, a bond equal to the amount stipulated to be paid must be given by him, indemnifying the United States against all claims to the property delivered on account of damages by trespass or otherwise, occasioned by the act or connivance of the contractor; and against all claims that may arise on account of expenses incurred in the collection, preparation and transportation of said property to the points designated in such contract.

Should cases arise justifying, in your opinion, the allowance of a larger per centage than that herein authorized, you will refer such cases to this department, accompanied by a statement of the facts and circumstances connected therewith, together with such views and opinions of your own as you may think proper to submit for my consideration.

If property of a perishable nature is found abandoned, and its immediate sale is required by the interests of all concerned, it may be disposed of as provided for by the act of March 12, 1863. You will aim to mitigate, as far as possible, and will in no case do anything avoidable to augment the calamities of war.

In relation to captured property you will observe the same directions, as far as they may be applicable, as to its receipt and subsequent disposition, as are prescribed in relation to abandoned property.

In relation both to captured and abandoned property, you will please remember that no releases must be granted to persons claiming ownership of property which has come to the possession of the agents of the Department as abandoned, captured or forfeited; nor must any permits be granted to individuals to remove such property; nor must personal favors, in any case, be extended to one individual or party rather than to another; nor must any liabilities be assumed or contracts made on the part of the United States not clearly warranted by law and the departmental regulations, made in pursuance of law.

In case furniture, or other moveable property of like character, is abandoned or captured, you will cause it to be retained and left on the premises where found whenever it can be done with safety; otherwise, if practicable, and not attended with too great cost, you will have it safely stored and properly marked and numbered, and will report the facts to this Department and await further directions.

Your principal embarrassments will doubtless arise from questions relating to property of the third class, or commercial property.

The general purposes which, under the acts charging me with the regulation of the restricted commercial intercourse permitted by the President, I have kept steadily in view, have already been sufficiently explained in general regulations and in letters. They may be briefly stated thus: First, to allow within districts in insurrectionary States, when the authority of the Government is so completely reëstablished as, in the judgment of the Commanding General, to warrant it, and between such districts and loyal States the freest commercial intercourse compatible with prevention of supplies to persons within rebel lines. Second, to allow beyond such districts, but within the lines of our military occupation, such intercourse, sanctioned by the commanding General, as may be required to supply the inhabitants with necessaries, but to allow no other until the complete reëstablishment of the national authority shall warrant it. And third, to allow no intercourse at all beyond the Federal, and within the rebel lines of military occupation; across these lines there can be no intercourse except that of a character exclusively military.

The limits of the districts within which the most general trade may be allowed must necessarily be prescribed by the Commanding Generals of Departments, and these should be so clearly and distinctly marked by known geographical boundaries, or by the enumeration of counties, as to leave no uncertainty as to their course or comprehension. The limits of the regions within which necessaries may be supplied cannot be so clearly defined, but must be ascertained as well as possible from the Commanding Generals, and the power to permit any supplies within them must be exercised with great caution.

There does not seem to me to be so much danger in intercourse which does not involve the furnishing of supplies. If, for example, any person desires to bring cotton, tobacco, sugar, turpentine or other property, already purchased or to be purchased for money only, from any place within the lines of our military occupation, I can see no objection to his being permitted to do so, subject to the fees and obligations specified in the general regulations, on his giving a bond in a sufficient sum, and with sufficient sureties, conditioned that no military, naval or civil officers, or persons prohibited by law or by orders of the President or of the Secretaries of War or Navy, or of military or naval commanders, having proper authority, from being interested in such property whether purchased or to be purchased, shall be so interested therein. Intercourse such as this might, it seems to me, be safely permitted, almost, if not quite, coextensively with our lines of military occupation.

Should this view meet the approval of the General commanding the Department within your agency, the question of intercourse within the doubtful region between what may be called the commercial and the military line would be reduced to a question of the quantity of supplies allowed to be furnished for money.

It is impossible at once to arrive at the best possible ways of accomplishing the great objects which Congress had in view in the several acts relating to commercial intercourse; but if these objects themselves be kept steadily in view, namely: First, non-intercourse between loyal States or Districts and States or Districts controlled by insurgents; and second, modified intercourse between loyal States or Districts and States or Districts partially regained to the Union, the best modes of accomplishing them will gradually disclose themselves. You will diligently observe the course of events, and hear attentively all suggestions made by respectable and loyal citizens, and report to me whatever may seem to you proper for consideration in establishing or modifying the regulations of this department.

Nothing occurs to me as needing to be now added, except that hereafter the supervising special agents within their respective agencies may establish, in conjunction with, or obedience to, the Generals commanding departments, lines within which trade, more or less limited, may be carried on without awaiting my sanction, taking care, however, to give as general notice as practicable, through the Press and otherwise, of the establishment or modification of such lines. All action under this authority must be immediately and specifically reported to this department.

With great respect,

S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

WM. P. MELLEN, Esq., Supervising Special Agent, First Agency.

The Fourth in Milwaukee.

A LETTER FROM SECRETARY SEWARD.

At the celebration of the Fourth in Milwaukee, Gen. POPE and Senator DOOLITTLE made appropriate speeches. The following letter was read from Mr. SEWARD:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, June 27, 1863.

To John Lockwood, Esq., Milwaukee, Wis.:

DEAR SIR: I have received with sincere gratitude the invitation which you have sent me for the Fourth of July next. You will have already conceived that it is impossible for me to accept it. I must be content with giving a hearty approval of the objects and purposes of the proposed assemblage. It is a crisis in which every citizen, old or young, male or female, native or of foreign birth, can render useful and important services to our beloved country. He that has physical vigor can fight for his country and freedom; and he that cannot fight, can, nevertheless, do what is no less effective—he can labor to break up the popular prejudices, and extirpate the personal, partisan and sectional jealousies, which being the chief elements of faction, are thus the great agencies of disunion and civil war. Let us, on the Fourth of July next, institute a rigorous self-examination, and renewing our devotion to our country over all lesser objects and interests, firmly resolve, each for himself, that he will neither do, nor, so far as in him lies, suffer to be done, anything by which the Republic can be harmed.

I am, dear Sir, truly yours,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

HAMILTON COLLEGE.—The fifty-first commencement of Hamilton College takes place July 16, in Clinton, Oneida County, N. Y. President FISHER will preach his fifth annual sermon before the Graduating Class, Sunday afternoon, July 12. Sunday evening, Rev. C. H. A. BULKLEY, of Brooklyn, will address the Society of Christian Research. Prize declamation, Monday evening. Tuesday afternoon, Class Day exercises by the class of '63. Tuesday evening, the Sigma Phi Fraternity will be addressed by Hon. CHARLES B. SEDGWICK, of Syracuse, and a poem by Rev. EDWARD HOPPER, of New-York. Wednesday afternoon, the Society of Alumni will be addressed by Dr. JAMES EELLS, of Brooklyn, and a poem will be delivered by Prof. JOHN C. LORD, of Westfield. Thursday, commencement exercises.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE DRAFT.

THE ENROLLMENT COMPLETED.

Twenty-five Thousand Men to be Drawn in the City, and Seven Thousand in Brooklyn.

The Draft to Commence on Monday in the Eighteenth Ward, Eighth District.

The Draft, of which we have heard and read so much, and for which such ample preparation has so frequently been made, has at length become a reality, and Monday next will be the memorable day on which it will be first enforced in this City.

Since Col. NUGENT, as Provost-Marshal-General of the Nine Congressional Districts, took charge of the enrollment, near some two months since, the public have heard but little of the promised Draft, and many regarded it as one of the things of the past, never to be revived. With perfect system, and in admirable silence, the enrollment has been steadily pushed until at length the lists are made out, the quotas are announced, the day for the Draft is set, the advertisements are published, and the ticketed names are sealed and boxed.

Of all the Districts under the supervision of Col. NUGENT, the Eighth, under the immediate charge of Hon. B. F. MANIERRE, has been the most prompt in furnishing the lists, and has given the least trouble to the enrolling officers. The lists for this District, which includes the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of this City, were completed and sent to Washington over a week since. Not a single arrest has been made in the District, not a single obstacle was placed in the way of the enrolling officer. There are 200,000 inhabitants in the District, which is the largest Congressional District (in population) in the country.

The consequence of this promptitude is that this District is the only one now ready for the draft, and the only one which could begin to-day, if that were desirable.

On Monday next, however,

THE DRAFT WILL BEGIN,

and the Eighteenth Ward of this City will be the first one ready in order. At 10 o'clock in the morning, at Capt. MANIERRE'S headquarters, No. 1,190 Broadway, the drawings will take place. The large room will be open to the public, and any who desire to witness the interesting ceremony are at liberty to do so. A young miss of 14 years of age will be blindfolded, placed upon a table, and from the revolving wheel will draw the ticketed names. There are 7,500 names to be drawn from the Eighth District, although but 5,00 men are to be furnished.

It will probably take several days to complete the draft in this District. In several of the other Districts the drawings will take place on Tuesday, and from that time on until the requisite number are obtained.

As yet there has been no call issued for the troops from the War Department, and the drawings which now take place are in consequence of "District Orders," emanating direct from Col. FRY, the Provost-Marshal-General of the entire country, consequently all speculation as to "proportionate quotas" is absurd. The number called for from the City of New-York is not far from

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND,

and the number called for from the City of Brooklyn is not far from

SEVEN THOUSAND.

The general feeling amongst the people seems to be favorable to the draft. We have heard but few who offered objections to its immediate enforcement, and those were either members of the rapidly dissolving Copperhead party, or those who disbelieve in drafting on principle, and who would prefer enlistment under the bounty system. However this may be, the fact stands thus:

1. The Enrollment is completed.
2. The orders for the Draft are in the hands of the Boards of Enrollment.
3. The Draft will begin on Monday at No. 1,190 Broadway.

GREAT NAVAL FEAT.

An Iron-Clad Vessel Built Here, and Shipped to California—Description of the Vessel, &c., &c.

The proximity to our shores of the pirate *Alabama* prevented us a few weeks since from duly reporting the accomplishment of a naval feat unparalleled in the constructing history of the United States Navy. It was nothing less than the building of an iron-clad vessel-of-war for the protection of the coast of California, and the subsequent separation of her different sections, and their shipment for San Francisco. Had the *Alabama* and the *Tacony* been aware of the fact, they would probably have watched the vessel carrying the iron-clad—but even then they would find her minus some of her most important parts, which were sent overland. The name of the iron-clad is *Comanche*. She was built by the Messrs. SECOR, of Jersey City—Senator RYAN, of California, being one of her chief contractors.

The process of taking a ship apart was never attempted in this navy before, and was eminently successful in this case, every bolt being put in its place before a single particle of the hull was taken down. When the different portions of the work of building were finished, the *Comanche*, resting on the stocks in Jersey City, presented the appearance of an Ericsson battery almost ready for service. Rear-Admiral GREGORY inspected the hull before its separation, and reported to the Navy Department the complete success of the experiment. Orders to take the vessel apart were then issued by Mr. BIRKBECK, who superintended the construction of the ship, and the thing was no sooner said than done. A vessel was then chartered to carry the divided battery to Mare Island Navy-yard, where her guns will be mounted, and her commission filled in the service of the United States of America.

The following is a brief description of the *Comanche*:

	Feet.	Inches.
Extreme length over armor	200	—
Extreme length of boat proper, on water line	190	—
Length outside of stem and stern posts	159	—
Extreme beam over armor	46	—
Breadth of beam of boat proper (moulded)	37	8
Depth of hold amidships, from top beams to skin	11	10
Crown of deck amidships	—	5
Shear of deck, measured on gunwale	—	12
Distance from stem to extreme end of armor, forward	16	—
Distance from stem to extreme end of boat proper	10	—
Distance from stern-post to extreme end of boat aft	20	3
Distance from stern-post to extreme end of armor aft	25	—

The keel is of the best quality flange iron, three-quarters of an inch thick, butted and strapped every six feet, and hollowed out four inches deep and eighteen inches wide, forming a "water limber;" the fore-and-aft vessel straps are three-quarters of an inch thick, eight inches wide, and thoroughly fastened with four rows of ⅞-inch rivets. The fore-and-aft centre keelson is formed of plates 32 inches wide, ⅝-inch thick, and 71⅛ inches long, and well bound with angle iron.

Around the outside of the vessel, and in plane with the hip portion of the hull, there is a horizontal armor shelf, 46 inches amidships, diminishing by a fair line to 32 inches wide near the ends.

The side armor, which is fastened to the wooden bulwarks, is composed of five courses of plates, measuring 5 inches in thickness. The armor extends 3½ feet below the water-line all round the vessel, projecting 3 feet 8 inches beyond the hull.

THE TURRET.

The turret is 21 feet internal diameter, 9 feet high, and composed of eleven plates in thickness, which measure together 11 inches through. These plates are applied in twenty sections, and join vertically in such a manner that there is only one joint at any one place. The top of the turret is formed of wrought-iron plates, one-half inch thick, resting on forged beams and railway bars, placed three inches apart inside the turret. In the centre of this plating is a circular aperture six feet in diameter, over which the pilot-house, of equal diameter, is placed.

The engines consist of two cylinders, forty inches in diameter, and twenty-one inches stroke, combined in one piece, and supported by a strong frame cast in one piece, firmly secured to the wrought-iron keelson. The blower-engines and blowers are of greater size than those of the *Monitor*, and instead of being placed in the engine-room, are applied under the turret, for the purpose of drawing down the cold air through the turret roof, and forcing it into the boiler-room and other parts of the vessel.

Two boilers, on MARTIN'S plan, are attached, of ten feet face, nine feet three inches high, and twelve feet six inches long, with three furnaces in each. The propeller is made of cast iron, twelve feet in diameter and fifteen feet pitch.

Naval.

THE NEW REVENUE CUTTERS—THE LAUNCH OF TWO OF THEM.

Some time since, the Secretary of the Treasury contracted for six new revenue cutters—one to be built in Baltimore, one in Philadelphia, and some three or four here. The *Patux* and *Ashuelot* were launched Wednesday and the day before. The description of one answers for both—it is as follows: Length, 130 feet; beam, 26¼ feet; depth, 11 feet. Their full armament will comprise, for each vessel, one 30-pound Parrott rifle on a pivot, forward; four 34-pound guns in broadside, and a pivot-gun aft—probably a 24-pounder. They will be rigged as topsail schooners, and are to have double vertical oscillating engines, which are to be from the Novelty Works.

VESSELS OFFERED TO THE GOVERNMENT.

The following vessels have been offered to the Government:

M. CONKLING, New-York, proposes to sell the steamer *John A. Dix* for $45,000.

J. P. MORSE, Bath, Me., proposes to sell to the Government the steamer *Ella Morse* at $42,000, Government to copper her and build her coal-bunkers.

GEO. OLNEY, agent, Washington, proposes to sell the freight barges *Rough and Ready, Star, Middlesex, Oneida* and *Comet* for $3,000 each, and the barge *Ayrshire* for $2,500.

E. G. COMSTOCK, Washington, offers to the Government the steam propeller *Rappahannock*, on short charter, at $175 per day, on long charter, at $125 per day; will sell her at $43,000.

THOMAS KEELER, Pottsville, Pa., proposes to sell the barge *G. Mott* to the Government at $2,400, and the barge *Gen. R. Flemming* for $1,600.

JONATHAN HALL, Manchester, offers a stern wheel river steamer; no terms mentioned.

CHAS. PERRY, Toronto, C. W., offers the steamer *Bowmanville* for $25,000 in Canada money.

A. R. WHITING, New-York, proposes to sell the steamer *Mary Winslow*; no terms.

J. H. SCHENCK, Washington, proposes to charter the propeller *George S. Wright* for $225 per day net.

BLISS & CO., Washington, propose to sell the iron propellor *Karnack* for $128,000.

W. G. SNETHEN proposes to sell to the Government the side-wheel steamer *Cecil*, of Baltimore, for $20,000.

H. G. HEARTT, New-Orleans, offers to sell a propeller of 15 tons at $5,300.

Brig.-Gen. J. H. Hobart Ward.

A letter has just been received in this City from Gen. WARD'S brigade, which contradicts the statement that Brig.-Gen. WARD, who so valiantly led his brigade in the late great battle on the Fourth, had lost his arm, and states the following facts:

"We have had the biggest fight yet, and have whipped them this time. Gen. Ward is safe, except getting a slight *clip* on the side of the head. Poor Raphall has lost his right arm. Leigh was struck in the side, but it does not amount to much. [These two latter named officers are Gen. Ward's Aid-de-Camps.]

The First division, to which Gen. Ward's brigade belongs, lost 2,100 men, and over 120 officers—among them five Colonels. The former brigade which Gen. Ward commanded lost 800 men.

The present "Ward brigade" are better known as "Gen. Kearney's fighting division," and were formerly commanded by that late gallant and much lamented officer.

An Art Item.

Our readers who may desire to know what manner of looking men our victorious Generals Grant and Meade are, can make the acquaintance of very life-like "counterfeit presentments," by calling on Mr. Brady, at his gallery on Broadway. The pictures are large and excellent, possessing accuracy of likeness and great beauty of finish. A superb picture of Admiral Porter is being rapidly prepared, and will be exhibited at the Gallery in a few days.

Three More Iron-Clads Almost Completed.

Three more iron-clads, on the Ericsson Monitor improved principle, and similar to that of the famous iron-clad *Weehawken*, are about being completed at the yards of the Messrs. Secor, where the *Weehawken* was built and launched. Their names are the *Mahopac, Tecumseh* and *Manhattan*.

The *Weehawken* measured 844 tons, mounting one 15-inch turret gun; but the three above named will measure each 1,034 tons, and will be equipped with a heavier armament. They will be launched during the present month.

Recruiting for the Twenty-third Regiment.

The draft which is to be made at once to fill up the existing regiments of the National Guard and to form new regiments will, no doubt, induce many young men, who prefer to choose their associates and to be under experienced officers, to connect themselves with some existing organization without delay. The friends of the Twenty-third regiment, now in the field, are desirous of filling its ranks to the maximum number, and we learn that several members of Company D, who are now at home, will receive applications for membership at the Brooklyn Armory, without regard to the present term of service in the field.

Funeral of Capt. Munn.

The funeral of Capt. E. F. Munn, of the Sixty-sixth regiment New-York Volunteers, who was killed at Gettysburgh, took place on Wednesday at Westchester. The ceremonies were very impressive: the people turned out *en masse*, and in the procession were the scholars of Harrington's School, and the Empire Engine Company. The remains were escorted to the grave by an Invalid corps from Fort Schuyler, composed entirely of wounded soldiers.

The Invalid Corps.

The organization of the Invalid corps is progressing rapidly under the immediate direction of Provost-Marshal-Gen. Nugent of this District, aided by the Provost-Marshals in each Congressional District, and we learn that uniforms have been ordered for the first battalion. About 520 men have already joined the corps in this City—350 by transfer from their regiments, and the remainder by enlistment. From the progress making, Col. Nugent thinks that he shall soon have a full regiment organized and ready for service. As none but men who have received an honorable discharge from the army, and produce certificates of good character, are received in this corps, the *morale* of the men is excellent.

Cricket.

ST. GEORGE'S *vs.* EAST WILLIAMSBURGH.

This match was played, Thursday, on the St. George's ground, Hoboken, resulting in the defeat of the former, the game being decided by the first innings:

ST. GEORGE'S.	Runs.	EAST WILLIAMSBURGH.	Runs.
Ford, c. Suydam, b. Hadfield	18	Hill, c. Fraser, b. Kendall	10
Clirehugh, b. Pink	5	Hall, c. Haughton, b. Kendall	0
Van Buren, c. Wilshaw, b. Pink	11	Byron, c. Ford, b. Haughton	36
Haughton, b. Pink	6	J. Suydam, run out	34
Sinclair, run out	12	Hadfield, b. Haughton	4
Kendall, c. Byron, b. Hadfield	1	R. Suydam, hit wicket	7
Tilt, b. Pink	8	Wilshaw, b. Kendall	3
Vanderlip, b. Hadfield	0	Pink, run out	5
Fraser, b. Pink	0	Hadfield, b. Kendall	0
Scribner, c. Hudson, b. Pink	0	Slimm st. Tilt, b. Kendall	1
S. Wright, Jr., run out	4	Byes 12, 1 bye 1, wides 8	21
Byes 3, wides 2, 1 bye 1	6	Total	121
Total	71		

Tenth Regiment N. Y. N. G.

Headquarters Tenth Regiment N. Y. N. G., }
City Arsenal, corner White and Elm streets. }

The headquarters of this regiment having been removed to the above-mentioned place, the members are requested to assemble there immediately. Over 200 men have already been uniformed and equipped. The regiment leaves for Baltimore on Monday for a short term of service. A few more good men will be received to fill up the different companies.

By order of Lieut.-Col. JOHN MISSING.
J. C. Rodriguez, Adjutant.

Our Absent Troops.

Dr. Woodhull has nearly succeeded in filling up the numerous vacancies in the Surgical Department of our City regiments, now absent in the field.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Arrest of a Ticket Swindler.—A notorious ticket swindler named Reuben Leake, was caught through the exertions of Capt. Thorne, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, and taken yesterday before Justice Dowling, at the Toombs Police Court. It appears from the testimony in the case, that Leake, aided by an accomplice who is yet at large, recently defrauded Mr. Paschal P. Spears and a friend of his named Prentice, out of $135, by selling them spurious tickets for a passage to San Francisco. A bogus check for $300 on the Park Bank, of this City, was found upon Leake at the time of his arrest. He was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Fatal Affray.—Coroner Wildey held an inquest yesterday upon the body of Patrick Lynch, a native of Ireland, aged 35 years, who resided at No. 520 Pearl-street. The testimony showed that late on the night of the 21st of June last, the deceased became involved in an affray with some person to him unknown, on the corner of Centre and Pearl streets. During the quarrel the deceased was struck several times on the head with a chair. He was taken to the New-York Hospital where he died on Wednesday night last from the effects of the injuries. The person who made the assault effected his escape, and up to this time the Police have been unable to arrest him.

Market Savings Bank.—At a meeting of the Trustees of the Market Savings Institution, (incorporated at the last session of the Legislature,) held at the United States Hotel yesterday, the following officers were elected: Hon. Luther C. Carter, President; James C. Stoneall and Charles Cooper, Vice-Presidents; Henry R. Conklin, Secretary; Thos. W. Cowdin, Treasurer; Carpenter & Beach, Attorneys. The Bank is to be located somewhere in the Second Ward, which will make it emphatically a "down-town" savings bank.

Completion of the Ninth-avenue City Railroad to Whitehall-street.—This line of City railroad is now fully completed to Whitehall-street, and the cars run regularly to meet the Staten Island boats at the landing there. Great accommodation will thus be afforded to parties from the northwest portion of the City who may feel anxious to visit Staten Island during the Summer months.

Killed on the Hudson River Railroad.—Coroner Collin held an inquest yesterday upon the body of Michael Crany, a boy aged seven years, who was accidentally run over by some freight cars of the Hudson River railroad, on Wednesday night, at the corner of West and Charlton streets. The testimony showed that the boy, at the time of the accident, was trying to steal a ride on the cars. The coroner's jury exonerated the driver from all blame.

Found Drowned.—Coroner Collin held an inquest yesterday upon the body of an unknown man, about 35 years of age, found floating in the East River, near the foot of Seventieth-street. He was about 5 feet 8 inches in height. On the back of his left wrist there was a rose printed in India ink. The body had been in the water about two weeks.

The Late Col. Bryan.—The remains of the late Col. M. K. Bryan, who fell at Port Hudson, did not arrive by the *Cahawba* as was expected. They will probably be brought on by the next steamer from New Orleans.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Case of the Baltimore Police Commissioners.—Some weeks since, an attachment was issued by Judge Garrison, of the Kings County Court, on the application of counsel for the Baltimore Police Commissioners, who, at the commencement of the rebellion, were imprisoned in Fort Lafayette by order of the Government. The writ, placed in the hands of Sheriff Campbell, required him to arrest Col. Martin Burke, the commandant of Fort Lafayette, requiring him to show by what power or authority he detained the Commissioners. The Sheriff proceeded to execute the writ, and failing in his object, made his return to the Court yesterday afternoon. The return states in effect, that Col. Burke is Commandant of Forts Hamilton and Lafayette; that the forts are garrisoned with troops of the United States, who are well armed and provisioned; that Col. Burke is within Fort Hamilton, and the Sheriff was unable to gain admission; that he was formally assured by the officer of the day that his orders were to admit no one, and that they were prepared to resist all or any forces the Sheriff might bring against them. The Sheriff, in his return, further states that all the militia regiments of Kings County are absent in Pennsylvania and in the United States service, excepting the Seventieth regiment; that the Sheriff called upon Col. Crosby, of that regiment, and was informed by him that he had received marching orders from the Federal Government, and that he was not under the control of the Sheriff of Kings County. The Sheriff states in conclusion that, not having a sufficient force or arms at his disposal, he is unable to execute the writ.

It will be recollected that an attachment was issued for the arrest of Col. Burke about two years ago, and the Sheriff, as in this instance, was unable to execute it.

Conviction of Murder in the First Degree.—Michael Kenny, tried in the King's County Court of Oyer and Terminer, for the killing of John Ravensburg, in a grocery store, corner of Fulton and Albany avenues, some weeks since, by thrusting a butcher knife through his abdomen, causing almost instant death, was yesterday found guilty of murder in the first degree. Kenny was under the influence of liquor. He caused a disturbance in the store and drove the proprietor out. Ravensburg, who was employed there, being attracted by the noise, entered a side door, and as he made his appearance Kenny ran at him with a knife which he took from the counter and stabbed him three times in the abdomen. The accused will be sentenced on the 20th inst.

The Recent Victories.—The Mayor of Brooklyn has recently been waited upon by citizens, urging him to cause a grand illumination, in honor of the great victories achieved by our armies. The idea meets his approbation, but a suggestion of a few days delay, in order to ascertain the result of the impending battle between the armies of Gens. Meade and Lee, will probably be acted upon.

Commerce of Brooklyn.—The following is the number of vessels from which cargoes were discharged during the month of June, at the Brooklyn wharves: sugar and molasses, 116; naval stores, 6; iron, 3; coal, 11; ballast, 22; assorted, 1; sulphur, 1; dyewood, 1; hides and wool, 17; coffee, 4; mahogany, 1; fruit, 1; hemp, 1; salt, 1; cotton, 11; palm oil, 1.

Brooklyn City Court, Monday, July 13.—Nos. 3, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59.

LAW REPORTS.

The Purchase of a Judgment From the Judgment Creditor not Affected by Equities Between Him and His Partner, Without Notice to the Assignee.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Hilton.

Douglass G. McCotter vs. Alexander McCotter and Alfred E. Beach.—This was an appeal from an order made by Mr. Justice Daly dissolving an *ex parte* injunction, obtained by the plaintiff against the defendants, under these circumstances, viz.: The defendant, Alexander McCotter, recovered a judgment against the City of New-York for over $141,000, for damages for breach of contract by the City, in not completeting what is called the Ward's Island Purchase. This case is now in the Court of Appeals. The defendants asserted that the judgment was assigned over to Alfred E. Beach, for value received, without notice of any rights of the plaintiff.

The plaintiff filed his bill in this cause claiming that he was a partner of the defendant, Alexander McCotter, in that contract with the City, and was entitled to a certain share of the profits thereof; he alleged further that the defendant, Beach, was an assignee, with notice of his rights, and that the defendants were negotiating to settle with the City for about $125,000, and he prayed an injunction and receiver. To these allegations full denials and answers were set up. The case was argued before Judge Daly, who dissolved the injunction and denied the plaintiff's right to relief thereunder. From that appeal was taken to the General Term and was argued during the last term. This morning the General Term affirmed the order below, deciding in favor of the defendants with costs.

The following opinion was delivered:

Brady, J.—The interest of the plaintiff in the profits arising from the sale of the land mentioned in the complaint to the Corporation, was merged in the judgment recovered by his father and partner, Alexander McCotter. The plaintiff, though interested in the transaction as a partner of Alexander, permitted the negotiations for a purchase and sale to be conducted in the name of the latter, and when the defendants (the Corporation of New-York) declined to take the land, also permitted the defendant (Alexander) his father, to bring an action in his (Alexander's) name for a specific performance, and to recover a judgment in his name. The plaintiff acquiesced in these various incidents, all of which were calculated to convey, and must have established, the belief that Alexander was the sole party in interest. Under such a belief the defendant, Beach, purchased the judgment, and, as an innocent purchaser, he must be protected. This is an answer to the plaintiff's motion, without reference to many other circumstances, which show that this is not a case in which the injunction should be continued, even were there reason to believe that the defendant, Beach, knew of the plaintiff's claim when he purchased the judgment. In the view I take of this case, already expressed, it is not necessary, however, to array these circumstances. It is enough that a latent claim is urged against a purchaser in good faith without notice. If the Corporation had equities against the judgment they could be urged against the defendant, Beach, and they seem to have been, by the appeal to the Court of Appeals. It is idle to say that the purchase of a judgment from the judgment creditor, *eo nomine* is affected by equities between him and his partner without notice thereof to the assignee.

The order appealed from should be affirmed, with $10 costs.

C. B. & C. H. Smith for plaintiff; D. & T. McMahon for defendants.

Question of Practice on an Appeal from a District Court.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Hilton.

William H. Jackson et al., vs. Charles Smith.—The plaintiffs recovered judgment in the Sixth District Court against the defendant, from which judgment an appeal was taken to this Court, and the undertaking required by sections 354 and 356 of the Code was duly approved and filed.

After the undertaking was so approved and filed the plaintiffs issued execution to the Sheriff on the judgment.

The Special Term, on motion of the defendant, set aside the execution with $10 costs, from which order the plaintiffs appealed.

Harrington & Grieff attorneys for plaintiffs; John Anderson, Jr., attorney for defendant.

By the Court—Hilton, J.—Every intendment must be presumed in favor of the statements contained in the moving affidavit read on the motion below, there having been no papers served in opposition.

From this affidavit we learn that on a judgment rendered in a District Court an execution had been issued to the Sheriff, and although an appeal had been taken, and the undertaking given thereon approved and filed, and a copy thereof, approved by our Clerk, duly served on the Sheriff, that officer threatened to levy under the execution and remove property of the defendant.

The only ground of objection argued against a motion based on these admitted facts to vacate an execution issued long after an appeal had been thus perfected, and which still is undetermined, was, that a copy of the undertaking had not been served upon the respondent's attorney.

The plain answer to this objection was that the Code (secs. 354, 355, 356, 357) declares that the approval and filing of the undertaking shall stay the issuing of the execution; and, if issued, the service of a copy thereof upon the officer holding it shall stay further proceedings thereon.

Here the execution was issued after the undertaking had been approved and filed, and the writ was therefore properly vacated, there being no provision of law or practice requiring such an undertaking to be served on the respondent or his attorney.

The appeal from the order, made at Special Term, now, for the first time, takes these objections, neither of which was there alluded to, but all of which may be very easily disposed of notwithstanding.

1. That the Court had no jurisdiction of the motion; the moving papers not showing that a transcript of the judgment had been filed with the County Clerk.

As to this, it appeared that he had issued an execution on the judgment to the Sheriff, and as an execution out of a District Court can only issue to a Constable (see District Court Act, Law of 1857, ch. 344, §§ 51, 52) it must be presumed that a transcript had been filed.

2. That it did not appear that the undertaking given was in the form prescribed for staying proceedings on the appeal.

The affidavit clearly indicated, indeed, the only inference that can be drawn from it is, that the undertaking was one in the usual form for staying proceedings. But as no objection to its form or sufficiency was made below, it cannot now be considered.

3. That if the execution was irregularly issued the notice of motion was defective in not specifying the irregularity.

There was no question of irregularity involved in the motion. The plaintiff, in violation of law, had issued an execution, under which he was about seizing the defendant's property. No mere question of practice was involved in such an act, but a substantial grievance, which the defendant was entitled to have remedied without regard to forms or technicalities.

Order appealed from affirmed, with costs.

Proceedings in the Surrogate's Court.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

In the Matter of the Will of Edwin P. Christy.—The testimony of Horatio N. Walker, witness for contestants, was concluded.

In Re. the Estate of Edwin P. Christy.—Order entered authorizing the Collector to bring suit, after proper demand and refusal.

Mr. Blankman and S. Jones for petitioner on application to remove; Mr. Van Loder for Collector, and A. W. Bradford for Executor.

In the Matter of the Administration of an Estate of Benjamin Ingham.—This matter came on upon the application of the Public Administrator for letters, opposed by the Attorney in fact of the foreign executors. Matter adjourned to Sept. 25.

H. Richardson for Public Administrator; J. Laroque for Attorney in fact of foreign executors.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....July 9, 1863.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Coup.	105⅝	10	Cen. Am. Tr. Co.	37
2,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	99½	200	Bucks Co. Lead	1⅜
5,000	Trea. 7 3-10 ⅌ ct. Notes Oct. & Ap'l.	106¾	100	Erie R. Pref.	102½
3,000	do	106⅝	1800	Harlem R.	101
1,000	do. Feb. & Aug.	107¼	100	do	102
5,000	U. S. 6s. 1-yr. C.	100¾	400	do s30	100
30,000	do New	99	500	do s10	100½
5,000	do	98⅞	100	do	100⅝
7,000	Jersey City W. L.	109½	200	do	100¾
6,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	65	300	Harlem R. Pref.	98
5,000	do	64¾	400	Reading Railroad	105
4,000	N. C. St. 6s	70	1000	do b30	105¾
10,000	do	69	600	do	104½
19,000	Mo. State 6s	71	1200	do	104¾
3,000	do	70¾	5	Mich. Cen. R.	108
2,000	do	70⅞	150	do	109
3,000	E. 5th M. Bs	104	100	Gal. & Chi. R.	92½
1,000	Hud. R 3d M	121	100	do	92¼
2,000	Har. R. 2d M	103	800	M. S. & N. I.	79
2,000	Al. & T. H. 2d M. P.	90¼	100	do s10	79⅛
10,000	Ch. & N. W. 2d M.	58	1000	do	79¼
3,000	Mil. & P. D. C. 1st	103	400	do s10	79¼
1,000	Gal. & C. 1st M. ex.	112	200	do s30	79⅛
20	Union Bank	110	150	do s30	79¼
10	Atlantic Bank	76	100	do b10	79½
87,000	Amer. Gold	131½	450	do	79⅜
35,000	do	131⅝	200	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	115
200	Canton Co.	27½	10	do	116
450	Cumb. Coal. Prf.	21	50	Ill. Cen. Full Stock	99
10	do	22	300	Ill. Cen. R. Sc.	107
200	Pacific M. S. Co.	185	100	do	106½
100	do s10	185	650	do	106¾
300	do s10	185¼	50	do b10	107
50	do	185½	100	Clev. & Pitt. R.	84½
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	118	100	do b10	84¾
250	do	118⅛	200	do s5	84¾
150	do	118⅜	100	do b10	84⅞
150	do b30	118¾	100	do s30	84⅝
200	do s15	118¼	300	Clev. & Tol.	108
535	Erie Railway	94	100	do b30	108¼
1200	do	94¼	100	Chic. & R. I. R. b5	94½
100	do s10	94⅛	200	do	94¼
400	do	94¾	100	do b5	94¼
100	do s10	94⅜	500	Mil. & P. DuC. R.	54½
100	do b10	94½	100	do b30	55
100	do b30	94⅝	200	do	55
450	Hudson R. R. c	180	200	do b30	55½
150	do c	179¾	5	M. & P. DuC. 1st Pr.	112
1500	do s3	175	50	P., Ft. W. & C.	67
100	do c	179½	100	do b30	67
100	do	178	100	do	66¾
400	do	177	50	A. & T. H. R.	43
200	do s3	174½	400	A. & T. H. R. Prf.	72
50	do s14	150	50	Chic. & Alt. Pref.	90
			50	Miss. & Mo. R.	25¼

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Cou.	105½	400	Harlem R.	101
15,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. c. N	99	300	do	101¼
5,000	Mo. State 6s	70¼	1600	do	101½
15,000	do	70	300	Harlem R. Prf.	99
25,200	Am. Gold	131½	100	Mich. Cen. R.	108½
300	Pacific M. S. Co s10	185	100	Clev. & Pitts.	85½
250	N. Y. Cen. R.	118½	250	do	85¾
200	do	118⅜	900	M. S. & N. Ind. R.	79½
100	do b30	118¾	200	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	115
100	Erie Railway	94½	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scp.	106½
100	do	94¾	200	do	106¾
1000	do	94⅞	100	do b10	107
100	Hudson R. R. s3	170	30	Gal. & Chic. R.	92½
800	do	175	600	Clev. & Tol. R.	108
100	do s3	171	100	Chi. & R. Is.	94½
100	do s3	171½	100	Mil. & Pr. Du C. b30	56
100	do s3	172	100	do	55½
40	do	170	450	do	56
200	do s10	156	100	P., Ft. W. & C. R.	66¾
200	do s10	152			

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Am. Gold	131⅝	400	Reading R.	104¼
100	Brunswick L. Co. b3	6¾	700	do	105
50	Pacific Mail	185	500	M. S. & N. I.	79⅜
550	N. Y. Cen. R. b3	118⅜	400	do	79¼
200	do	118¼	500	do	79⅛
100	do s10	118⅜	200	do s10	79
500	Erie Railway	94⅜	300	do b3	79
1300	do	94⅜	100	do c	79
600	do s3	94⅜	200	Ill. Cen. R.	106⅜
500	do c	94¼	100	do	106⅛
400	do s3	94⅜	500	Clev. & Pitts. R.	84⅞
200	do s10	94¼	200	do	84¾
100	Erie R. Prf. s3	102½	200	do s10	84⅞
100	Hudson R.	178½	100	P., F. W. & C. R.	67
200	Harlem R.	100¾	100	Gal. & Chi. R.	92¾
1500	do	100¼	50	do	92
400	do s10	100¼	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	108
2100	do	101	100	do	107½
500	do	101¼	150	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	94⅛
100	M. & P. Du C.	54			

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$10,000	Am. Gold s3	131¼	2100	Harlem R.	102
5,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes	106¼	200	do s10	102
10,000	Mo. States	70¼	400	do b3	102
100	Pac. M. S. Co.	184¾	500	do b10	102¼
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	118⅜	500	do s3	102
600	Erie R.	95	900	M. S. & N. I. R.	79⅜
300	do b10	95⅛	100	do s10	79⅜
300	do s3	95	200	do s3	79⅜
400	do b3	95	300	do	79⅜
200	do s10	94⅞	600	Cleve. & P. R. b3	86
1200	Reading R. b3	104⅜	200	do	86
200	do	104⅜	100	T. H. & Alt. Pref.	71⅛
500	do	104⅜	100	Gal. & Chi. R.	92¾
			100	Chic. & R. I. R.	94⅜

Thursday, July 9—P. M.

There is an improved feeling to-day on the Stock Exchange, and increased ease in the supply of Money to the Brokers. The business is also large in Foreign Exchange, and the rates on London, on actual sales for Saturday's packet, are nearer the relative value of Gold Coin. Most of the transactions are at 144½ ⅌ cent., with Gold at 131½ ⅌ cent. The latter, after the fall of 12 ⅌ cent. since Saturday last, is steadier. Some engagements made last week, and the week before, for Exchange deliverable in July and August, are being covered at a very handsome profit to the Banker. The steadiness of the market to-day is of timely assistance to the export orders on the Corn Exchange for Breadstuffs and Provisions.

The speculative orders for stocks came into the Exchange Board to-day quite freely, and prices on the Railway Shares are decidedly higher on nearly all descriptions, as compared with yesterday's sales. A large business was done in Erie, Michigan Southern, Hudson and Harlem, and a fair amount in New-York Central, Illinois Central, Pittsburgh, &c. The fresh demand for Harlem carried up the price 5 ⅌ cent., sales being made at 101½ ⅌ cent. The excitement in Hudson, growing out of the scarcity of the Stock for cash delivery, and the determined purpose of the *short* interest to throw their contracts ahead, was, if anything, greater than ever, and the differences made are wider, by all odds, than have been known on the Stock Exchange for many years. Thus at the early Board 180 ⅌ cent. was paid cash, and sales made at 150 ⅌ cent., seller to deliver in two weeks. And at the Second Board, 175 ⅌ cent. was paid cash, and sales made at 170 ⅌ cent., deliverable by Saturday next, and 152 ⅌ cent. deliverable in ten days. In the absence of another Foreign mail, United States Coupons of 1881 were a fraction lower, while Treasury paper rose to 99 ⅌ cent. for the Certificates, interest in Currency. There was a rise of 4 ⅌ cent. in Pacific Mail. At 4 o'clock the following prices were made as compared with Wednesday afternoon; the market generally firm and the demand buoyant for Erie and Harlem:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
Gold Coin	131	131⅛	Harlem Pref.	97	99
U. S. 6s, 1881	106	105¾	Mich. Central	107¾	108⅜
N. Y. Central	117⅝	118⅜	Mich. Southern	77⅜	79⅜
Erie	92¾	95⅛	Mich. Guarant'd	114	115
Erie Preferred	102	102⅜	Illinois Central	105⅛	107
Hudson	174	175	Pittsburgh	83	85⅞
Pacific Mail	181¼	185	Fort Wayne	65¼	66⅞
Harlem	96⅛	102⅛	Rock Island	93	94⅜
Canton	27⅛	27⅛	Northwest	29¼	29⅜
Prairie du Chien	52	56	Galena	92	92¾
Treas. Cer., new	98⅞	99	Reading	103	105

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants'	108	American Exchange	105½
Union	110	Bank of the Republic	109
America	118	Bank of N. America	105
Phoenix	110	Metropolitan	110
Tradesmen's	103	Grocers'	100
National	105	Corn Exchange	109
Merchants' Exchange	97	St. Nicholas	94
State of New-York	103	Marine	110
Commerce	103	Commonwealth	98
Mechanics' Bank. Ass.	96	Atlantic	76
Ocean	98		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s real est.	101	Chi. & N. W. Int. B.	98
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	101½	Chi. & N. W. 1st m. 2d ser.	85
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	120	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	58
Erie thirds, '83	110	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	76
Erie fourths, '80	105	Del., L. & W. 1sts	110
Erie fifths, '88	104	Tol. & Wab. firsts	102
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	107	Tol. & Wab. seconds	91½
Hud. R. sec'ds, S. F. '85	117	Mil. & P. du C., 1sts	103½
Hud. R. thirds, '75	120	Gal. & Chic. firsts	102
Harlem firsts, '69, '73	110	Gal. & Chi. Extended	112
M. C. New 1sts, '82	120	Chi. & R I. firsts	110
Chic., Bur. & Q. firsts	113	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	105
Mch. So. seconds	102	N. Jersey Cen. firsts	105
N. Ind. R., Gosh. Line '68	105	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	104
Al. & T. H. firsts	101¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	100
A. & T. H. seconds, pfd.	89	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	81
Al. & T. H. seconds, Inc.	80	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds	96
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	105	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	80
Miss. & Mo. L. G.	57		

The subscriptions to the 5-20 years 6 ⅌ cent. Loan are again on the increase at all the Sub-Loan Agencies in this City, and at the principal Agency of Mr. Jay Cooke in Philadelphia. The local applications at the Treasury direct to-day amount to $409,600; the amount paid in for the Loan Agency $613,460; together, $1,023,060.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $1,987,295 21, including for Customs, $157,000; Payments, $2,701,121 60; Balance, $23,893,005 75.

The following official statement of the Park Bank of this City, on 1st July, shows that the Stock of the Bank, after the payment of the half-yearly dividend of 5 ⅌ cent., stands worth 139½ ⅌ cent. on the books of the Bank—the surplus or undivided profits being $759,474, on a capital of $2,000,000:

Capital Stock		$2,000,000
Deposits		12,360,469
Dividends unpaid	$704	
Dividends of this date	100,000—	100,704
Circulation outstanding		262,083
Profit and Loss		759,474
Total		$15,422,731
Loans and discounts		8,841,277
United States Stocks, $200,000 } deposited for New-York State Stocks, 200,000 } circulation.		400,000
Real Estate, Banking House Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-street		135,284
Legal Tender Notes and Checks for Exchange		2,30[illegible]
Specie		3,744,2[illegible]
Total		$15,422,731

The following additional half-yearly Fire Insurance Dividends have been announced for July:

Hammonia 6 ⅌ cent.	Relief 5 ⅌ cent.
Niagara 5 ⅌ cent.	Etna 3½ ⅌ cent.
Continental 7 ⅌ cent.	

The Continental and Etna are exclusive of the scrip dividends to policy holders. On the 10th September the Continental will divide 50 ⅌ cent. in scrip to policy holders.

The Bank for Savings, Bleecker-street, and the Seamen's Bank for Savings, have declared their usual semi-annual dividends, free of Government tax, payable on the 20th instant.

The coupons on the first and second mortgage bonds of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, maturing August 1 and September 1, will be paid, less the interest for the unexpired time, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co.

The New-York Banks have increased and decreased in Securities and Circulation as follows:

New-York Stocks, July 1, 1862	$18,503,507 10
New-York Stocks, July 1, 1863	18,149,125 10
Decrease	$354,382 00
United States Stocks, July 1, 1862	$9,706,800 00
United States Stocks, July 1, 1863	13,909,850 00
Increase	$4,203,050 00
Circulation, July 1, 1862	$31,750,027 00
Circulation, July 1, 1863	34,151,211 00
Increase	$2,101,214 00

From *Thompson's Reporter*, we copy the following correspondence in reference to the construction of the National Banking Law by the Comptroller of the Currency:

New-York, June 27, 1863. *Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Bank Comptroller, Washington:*	Treasury Department, Office of Comptroller of Currency, June 30, 1863. *John Thompson:*
Referring to the various sections of the Act "To provide a National Currency," &c., named below, permit me to solicit answers to these questions:	Dear Sir: Your favor of the 27th inst. is received, and the following answers to your questions are given:
I. Sec. 15. Having organized and deposited bonds to the amount of one-third of the paid-in capital, and afterward increasing the capital, must the one-third of the increased capital be deposited in bonds?	I. On this point the act is a little "blind," but I think a fair inference from Section 15, and from the very object and intention of the law, viz., to provide a National Currency, &c., is that the National Association should deposit, and keep on deposit, with the Treasurer, at least one-third of their paid in capital.
II. Sec. 20. Will engraved and printed signatures of President and Cashier answer, or must they be written?	II. The signatures of President and Cashier must be written, not engraved. The requirement is that the notes shall be *signed* by these officers. There is no provision for engraved signatures, except those of the Register and Treasurer in the 18th section.
III. Sec. 30. After having deposited the third of paid-up capital in bonds, and taken circulation, can a Bank surrender circulation, in even $1,000, and take back bonds, so as to leave less than one-third of capital in bonds on deposit.	III. I think such is not the intention of the act. If this could be done, the 15th section and the object for which the law was passed, might be rendered nugatory.
IV. Sec. 37. Is a National Bank restricted from making loans on Railroad, Insurance, or other joint stock shares?	IV. I think not, if such loans are provided for in the articles of association, under the 11th section of the act.
V. Sec. 41. Will a balance in a Bank organized under a State law answer for the three-fifths spoken of, or three-fifths of the 25 ⅌ cent. required?	V. It will not.
Very respectfully, J. THOMPSON.	Very respectfully, H. McCULLOCH, Comptroller.

The July number of the *Bankers' Magazine* contains several interesting papers on Bullion and Banking, together with all the important decisions of the Supreme Court United States, in relation to taxation of Government loans by States and cities.

The Banks of the City and State of New-York are now advertising their quarterly statements, as called for by the Bank Department, of the date of June 13, 1863.

The statements of the banks of the three principal cities of the Union for the last week compare with the previous one, and the corresponding time of 1862, as follows:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulation.
N. Y'k, July 3	$174,803,260	158,559,895	38,313,606	6,020,406
Boston, July 6	73,548,918	31,509,263	7,744,827	7,473,800
Phil., July 6	35,936,811	28,501,544	4,360,745	2,564,558
Total	$283,788,989	218,570,702	50,419,178	16,058,764
Last week	286,354,170	221,483,108	50,314,732	15,601,656
Last year	246,440,647	178,738,178	45,269,563	20,966,862

The Tradesmen's Fire Insurance Company have declared their usual semi-annual dividend at the rate of 5 ⅌ cent., free of Government tax, on and after to-day.

The Hanover Fire Insurance Company have increased their capital to $400,000, and reported their surplus at $55,000.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Thursday, July 9, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 21 bbls. Ashes, 24,544 bbls. Flour, 40 bbls. and 313 bags Corn Meal, 141,799 bushels Wheat, 73,010 bushels Corn, 7,765 bushels Rye, 57,343 bushels Oats, 606 pkgs. Provisions, and 665 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been inactive, including Pots at $8, and Pearls at $9 62½ ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales, 500 bags Rio and 120 bags Maracaibo on private terms.

COTTON—Has been in rather more demand, closing at 57c.@58c. for Middlings, ⅌ lb. Sales and resales, 600 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair request, to-day, but at, in some instances, easier prices. Sales since our last, 14,850 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $4 25@$4 75; poor to choice extra State at $5 35@$5 90, chiefly at $5 40@$5 60; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 75@$5 95 ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$4 25	@$4 75
Extra State	5 35	@ 5 90
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 30	@ 7 60
Extra Ohio round-hoop, ship'g br'ds	5 75	@ 5 95
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 00	@ 7 60
Extra Genesee	5 95	@ 7 60
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 90	@ 9 25

Southern Flour favors buyers; sales since our last, 800 bbls., at $6 10@$6 80 for poor to good superfine; $6 85@$8 30 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 35@$9 25 for very superior family brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is unaltered; sales, 640 bbls. Extra, at $5 45@$7 50 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is dull and heavy, at $3 40@$5 25 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal continues in limited demand, at $4@$4 05 for Jersey, $4 25 for Marsh's Caloric, $4 25 for Atlantic Mills, and $4 30@$4 40 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales 180 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more active to-day, but at irregular prices. Sales have been made of 177,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 55; Amber Western at $1 39@$1 43—the latter an extreme rate; Red Western (Winter) at $1 33@$1 40; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 32@$1 35; Milwaukee Club at $1 22@$1 31; Chicago Spring at $1 12½@$1 25, and Amber State at $1 42 ⅌ bushel. Corn is doing better; sales have been reported to-day of 293,000 bushels, at 66½c.@67½c. for shipping mixed Western; 65½c.@66c. for unsound; 73c.@75c. for White, and 69c.@70c. for Yellow Western, ⅌ bushel. Rye continues inactive and nominal at 95c.@$1 05, according to quality, ⅌ bushel. Oats are dull and heavy, including Canada at 70c.@73c.; Western at 73c.@76c.; State at 76c.@77c. ⅌ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt rules quiet and nominal.

HAY—North River Bale has been in good request, to-day, at 75c.@90c. ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue quiet and heavy, at 15c.@21c. ⅌ lb.

METALS—Have been quiet and depressed.

MOLASSES—The principal sales to-day were 1,240 bbls. New-Orleans, mainly by auction, at 21c.@44c. ⅌ gallon.

OILS—Petroleum has been in more demand, at 29c.@30c. for Crude, and 50c.@55c. for refined, deliverable during the next three months, ⅌ gallon. Other kinds have been inactive, at former rates.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in lively request, and sales have been made of 4,200 bbls., in lots, at $11 75@$11 87½ for Old Mess; $13 75@$14 for new Mess, here and for future delivery; $10 50@$11 50 for old and new Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand, at 8c.@8½c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon continues very quiet, at 5¾c.@6¾c. ⅌ lb. Lard is depressed; sales 470 tcs. and bbls., at 9½c.@10c., ⅌ lb. Beef continues in limited demand at uniform prices; sales 250 bbls., at $12 50@$14 for extra Mess, and $9 50@$12 for Plain Mess, ⅌ bbl. Beef Hams, $16@$17 ⅌ bbl. Butter rules dull and heavy, at 14c.@17c. for poor to choice Western, and 16c.@21c. for common to choice State ⅌ lb. Cheese continues in slack demand at 9c.@12c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—Sales 350 bags East India, at $5 37½, in bond, and $8 25@$8 37½, free, ⅌ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales to-day, privately and by auction, were confined to 550 hhds., including New-Orleans, at 8¾c.@12½c., and Cuba, at 10½c.@10¾c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 56,000 lbs., at 10½c.@10¾c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 550 bbls., at 45¾c.@46c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were more active to-day. For Liverpool, the engagements included 140,000 bushels Grain, at 6¼d.@7¼d. ⅌ bushel; 100 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; and, by steamer, 500 pkgs. Butter, at 40s. ⅌ ton. For London, 500 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 4½d. ⅌ bbl.; 12,000 bushels Grain, at 8d. ⅌ bushel, and 50 tons Heavy Goods, at 27s. 6d.@30s. ⅌ ton. For Glasgow, 20,000 bushels Corn, at 7½d.@8d. ⅌ bushel, and 200 hhds. Tallow, at 27s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For Cork and orders, two vessels, with Grain, at 7s. 9d. ⅌ quarter. For Cadiz, a cargo of light Pipe Staves, at $40 ⅌ M. For Hamburg, 7,000 bushels Wheat, at 8d. ⅌ bushel. For Antwerp, 500 bbls. Flour, at 3s. ⅌ bbl. For Rotterdam, 1,000 bbls. Flour, at 3s. ⅌ bbl. For Amsterdam, 500 bbls. Flour, at 3s. 4½d. ⅌ bbl.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION.—Thursday, July 9, 1863, }
Four O'clock P. M. }

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—Councilmen Webster, Gaw, McGrath and O'Brien.

A quorum not answering to their names at roll call, the clerk declared that the Board stood adjourned until Monday, the thirteenth instant, at four o'clock.

JAMES M. SWEENEY, Clerk.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.			
City of Baltimore	July 11	New-York	Liverpool
Bavaria	July 11	New-York	Southampton
Shannon	July 11	New-York	Liverpool
North American	July 11	Quebec	Liverpool
China	July 15	New-York	Liverpool
City of Wash'ton	July 18	New-York	Liverpool
Great Eastern	July 21	New-York	Liverpool
Asia	July 22	Boston	Liverpool
Sidon	July 22	New-York	Liverpool
Edinburgh	July 25	New-York	Liverpool
Persia	July 29	New-York	Liverpool
FROM EUROPE.			
Kangaroo	June 26	Liverpool	New-York
Asia	June 27	Liverpool	Boston
Tripoli	June 27	Liverpool	New-York
Sidon	June 30	Liverpool	New-York
Great Eastern	June 30	Liverpool	New-York
Edinburgh	July 1	Liverpool	New-York
Persia	July 4	Liverpool	New-York
Georgia	July 7	Liverpool	New-York
Etna	July 8	Liverpool	New-York
Africa	July 11	Liverpool	Boston
Adriatic	July 15	Liverpool	New-York
Glasgow	July 15	Liverpool	New-York
Scotia	July 18	Liverpool	New-York
Canada	July 25	Liverpool	Boston
Hibernia	July 29	Liverpool	New York
Columbia	Aug. 12	Liverpool	New-York
Anglia	Aug. 26	Liverpool	New-York

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

Morning Star	July 11	New-York	New-Orleans
Evening Star	July 22	New-York	New-Orleans

For California.

North Star	July 13	New-York	Aspinwall
America	July 23	New-York	Nicaragua

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent by the *City of Baltimore*, close on Saturday at 10½ A. M.

The mails for Hamburg and the German States, by the *Bavaria*, close on Saturday at 10½ A. M.

For Havana and New-Orleans.

The mails for New-Orleans by the *Morning Star*, close on Saturday at 2 P. M.

For South Pacific and Central America.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America, by the *North Star*, close on Monday, July 13, at 10½ A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at 5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 12:45 P. M., and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT NORTH ENGLEWOOD, NEW-JERSEY, OPPOSITE YONKERS, FOR SALE.

The whole or part of a tract of land of nearly 500 acres, at North Englewood, N. J., known as the James Jay estate, fifteen miles from New-York, running west from the Palisades into the valley, comprising meadow, arable and wood land. The Northern Railroad of New-Jersey passes through the property, which abounds with beautiful building sites; title indisputable; no incumbrance; a large per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or to HENRY A. SWIFT, No. 29 Barclay-st.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—A QUANTITY of property, consisting of several parcels, worth in the aggregate between $100,000 and $200,000; situated chiefly in Western New-York, part of it improved, and all of it unincumbered—for desirable property in or near this City. The advertiser wishes to concentrate his property in this vicinity, where it can be better managed by an agent, during his own absence in Europe. Principals may address with full particulars EUROPE, care of Box No. 2,450 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO TRADE—1,000 LOTS OF land in the City of Chicago, located in various parts of the city; will be sold on reasonable terms for cash, or will be traded for merchants' claims against parties residing in the States of Tennessee and Kentucky, or exchanged for good real estate or merchandise in New-York or Brooklyn. For particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or FRANCIS MORGAN, No. 36 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 53x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to RIDLEY WATTS, Executor, No. 704 Broadway.

$60,000.—FOR SALE—A VERY VALUAble piece of property near Broadway and Howard-st., can be secured by a small payment; balance of purchase money at 6 per cent. Address for particulars A, B. C., City Post-office, appointing place and time of interview.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—FIVE LOTS situated on the corner of Madison-av. and 38th-st., subject to a lease for a term of years. For further information apply to MILLER, STOUTENBURGH & MILLER, No. 48 Wall-st.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY.

LACES, EMBROIDERIES, LACE SHAWLS, LINEN HDKFS, RIBBONS, MILLINERY, WHITE GOODS.
LINENS, FLANNELS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, HOSIERY, PARASOLS, SUN UMBRELLAS. MADE-UP UNDERCLOTHING.
N. B.—LADIES' AND GENTS' KID GLOVES, ONE DOLLAR A PAIR, EQUAL IN QUALITY TO ANY IN THE CITY. R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

BARGAINS THIS DAY.—BONNETS AND HATS—millions of bonnets and hats for ladies and children, at reduced prices FEATHERS and FLOWERS. L. BINNS, Millinery, cheapest and largest in the world, No. 581 Broadway 581. Traveling hats, bridal bonnets.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A VERY DEsirable place in Westchester County, on the main road leading to Yonkers, and about a quarter of a mile above Kingsbridge, convenient to cars and steamboat. The house is well built, contains 10 rooms, and furnished in modern style. The grounds are well stocked with fruit and shrubbery. Will be sold low and on easy terms. Apply to A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF UPPER Red Hook, Dutchess County, New-York, the residence of Benjamin S. Pier, deceased, situated on the New-York and Albany post-road. The place consists of four acres of choice land, well stocked with fruit trees, and a good house and barn. The house contains 12 rooms. Will be sold low. Inquire on the premises, or of WM. E. PIER, No. 276 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON, BETWEEN TARrytown and Sing Sing, 93 acres land, beautifully located for country residences, having fine views of the river and surrounding country, opposite and adjoining the residences of Dr. Creighton and J. Butler Wright, Esq. Will be sold cheap to close an estate. For particulars, apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE near the City at a bargain; 1½ acres; large house; modern improvements; fine fruits; handsomely located at Fordham, near depot. Price $7,000. DITCHETT, Westchester Land Office, No. 2 New-Chambers-st., 2d floor.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE AT PEEKSkill, with about an acre of land attached; beautifully located, with a fine view of the Hudson, and convenient to depot; will be rented till first of November next. Possession given immediately. Apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st., under Bank of Commerce.

WANTED—FOR TWO OR THREE MONTHS, A first-class furnished country residence, within an hour of New-York; North River preferred. Any person having such a place will find a responsible and careful tenant. Address H, Box No. 1,760, New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE places for Summer or permanent residence, situated on the Sound, at the mouth of Saugatuck River. The buildings are first-class and in perfect order, and ready for immediate occupancy. Apply at No. 3 Cliff-st.

TO LET—AT BERGEN POINT, UNTIL SEPT. 30, a neat little cottage, newly papered and painted, two minutes' from Ferry landing. Apply to JAMES WARING, No. 62 Beaver-st.

FARMS.

DUTCHESS COUNTY FARM.—FOR SALE, the farm of the late Robert Van Amburgh, lying in the town of Poughkeepsie, six miles from the City and four from the New-Hamburgh depot of the Hudson River Railroad, containing about 120 acres, 10 of which is heavy timber. It is pleasantly situated, well watered and in good condition. The soil is warm, dry and productive, and free of broken land. It is admirably adapted to be equally divided, and is offered at a moderate price to close the estate. Terms easy and title clear. For particulars, inquire of JAMES H. MILLS, Poughkeepsie; JOHN VAN WYCK, New-Hamburgh; CHARLES DUBOIS, Fishkill Landing; GEORGE WADE, No. 3 State-st., New-York, and to the heirs on the premises.

FARM WANTED—THE ADVERTISER WOULD like to exchange some very desirable property either in New-York or Brooklyn, for a farm or country seat, eligibly situated, worth from $15,000 to $30,000. The advertiser expects to leave the City immediately, but answers (with full particulars) will be forwarded to him, if addressed to C. L. V., Madison-square Post-office, and will be attended to on his return in a fortnight.

TO FARMERS—PROFESSIONAL OR AMATEUR.—I will pay cash, from $8,000 to $25,000, for a farm not exceeding 2½ hours from this City; but I must have a bargain. Address, stating everything desirable to be known, RUSTIC, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, three miles north of Suffolk Station; new dwelling-house, first-class outbuildings, two fish-ponds, &c., and about 300 acres of land. For terms and particulars, apply to G. C. & E. J. GENET, No. 10 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—118 ACRES, IN GREENwich, Conn. (fine old homestead of Calvin Mead), to close an estate. For particulars inquire of RUFUS MEAD, Executor, No. 110 Fulton-st., New-York.

A HUDSON RIVER FARM FOR SALE IN ULSTER COUNTY—three miles south of Poughkeepsie—containing 100 acres, with a good river site. Apply to D. C. VAIL, Milton, Ulster County, New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 14 WEST THIRTEENTH-ST.

Gentlemen can obtain well-furnished rooms, without board, in a private family, near Delmonico's, and other first-class restaurants, at No. 14 West 13th-st., near 5th-av. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—AT No. 34 Willow-st. on the corner of Cranberry, two blocks from Plymouth Chapel, in the rear of Columbia; three minutes walk from Fulton or Wall-st. ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO BOARDERS will be taken in a private family, near Fort Greene-place, Brooklyn; young gentlemen preferred. House with all the modern improvements. Address E. A. N., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife desire a parlor and bedroom, with a family without young children, in the upper part of the City, between West 30th and 40th sts., and near to 5th or 6th avs. No one need apply where late dinners are served. Address, postpaid, Box No. 1,580 Post-office, New-York, stating location and terms.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST.—A ROOM TO let to suit a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, on the second floor; a hall room on the third floor; the location is good, the house airy and pleasant; reference required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED in a farm-house, pleasantly located, among the hills in Ulster County. The air is pure, surrounding scenery charming. House surrounded with fine shade trees. Liberal table and piano. Terms moderate. Daily communication with the City. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

BOARD AT A FARM HOUSE.—THERE ARE two or three desirable suites of rooms still vacant in the large house of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove, L. I., which can be had on immediate application. The best of references given and required. Address Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I.

WANTED—COUNTY BOARD, ONE HOUR AND a half to City—inland preferred—for a gentleman, wife and nurse. Reply, with terms and references, to Box No. 337 New-York Post-office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COLUMBIA HALL,
NEW-LEBANON SPRINGS, N. Y.,
Is open for families and the public generally.
A. PARSONS, Proprietor.

THOMPSON'S ATLANTIC PAVILION, Highlands, N. J., is now open for the reception of visitors. The proprietor is happy to announce to his patrons that he has chartered the little steamer LAURA to connect with the steamboat J. D. BEERS, on and after July 3, at Port Monmouth dock, that leaves foot of Murray-st. at 6½ A. M. and 4½ P. M. Take tickets on board the boat for the Highlands. Fare 50c.
J. J. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

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Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Duke's Motto.

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IRVING HALL—The Stereopticon.

WINTER GARDEN—Nine Points of the Law—Wanted, a Thousand Milliners—Sketches in India.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

One of our Special Army Correspondents, telegraphing from Middletown, Maryland, says the prospect of another collision between the Army of the Potomac and the rebel Army under Lee increases. The rebels were trying to push a portion of their force and their wounded across the Potomac at Shepardstown, but Pleasanton was expected to interfere with the arrangement. They had run the greater portion of their trains into a valley near Williamsport, and covered them by artillery posted on the south bank of the Potomac. Whether they will succeed in saving them remains to be seen. Fully one-third of their transportation had been destroyed up to yesterday morning, and our cavalry were still hard at work. On Wednesday the rebels pressed our cavalry under Gen. Buford back upon Boonsboro, and threw a few shells into the place, when Gen. Buford dismounted his men and fought the rebels on foot for two hours, finally driving them back to Antietam Creek. A rumor reached Baltimore yesterday that Gen. Kilpatrick had been killed in this fight, but it proves to be false.

It was the impression in Washington, last night, that Lee was massing the remnants of his army on the old battle-field of Antietam. Prisoners report that his ammunition is nearly exhausted, and that in case he is attacked he will be obliged to rely almost exclusively upon the bayonet. His men are said to be greatly demoralized, and anxious to get into Virginia once more.

Prominent rebel officers, captured at Gettysburgh, estimate their losses in killed and wounded in the three days' battles at 20,000. We had captured about 16,000 prisoners up to yesterday.

It is understood that Gen. Hooker is to be assigned to the command of the troops on the Yorktown Peninsula, for operations against Richmond.

A dispatch from Tullahoma, dated the 8th, states that the rebel army under Bragg, on the day previous, retreated across the Tennessee River, and destroyed the bridge at Bridgeport. Stragglers captured report Bragg's army as completely demoralized, and fast crumbling to pieces.

Richmond papers as late as July 6, indicate an utter ignorance there of the disaster which had overtaken the rebel army under Lee. A dispatch from Winchester, dated the 3d, gives a report that it was marching toward Baltimore. Ignorance also apparently prevailed regarding the surrender of Vicksburgh. A dispatch from Jackson, Miss., dated the 4th, states that the rebel cavalry had been skirmishing all the day previous near Edwards' depot, with the National troops under Gen. Osterhaus, and that our forces were firing a salute on the morning of the 4th. The rebels are not so entirely ignorant of the retreat of Bragg, however. Dispatches from Atlanta, Ga., announce an "important movement" of his army, and that the Tennessee River will be the future line of defence. It is supposed, also, that the Huntsville and Memphis Railroad will be abandoned. The Richmond *Dispatch* makes some allusion to the visit of Alex. H. Stephens under flag of truce to Fortress Monroe, but can only conjecture the nature of his business.

Gen. Foster has informed the War Department that a cavalry expedition sent out from Newbern on the 3d inst., returned on the 7th, having successfully accomplished its mission without loss. Two miles of the railroad at Warsaw were destroyed, and five more of culverts and telegraph. An armory was also destroyed at Kenansville, with large quantities of small arms and Commissary and Quartermaster's stores. Some 30 prisoners were captured, and a large number of negroes followed the cavalry to Newbern.

We learn from the *Black Hawk Chronicle* of the 29th ult., that the white captain and all the negroes caught by the rebels at Milliken's Bend were hung by orders of Gen. Taylor, son of Old Zack, who drew up his command to witness the execution. An orderly-sergeant in charge of some plantation negroes was also hung. On the 27th ult., one mortar shell killed twenty-seven soldiers at Vicksburgh belonging to a Georgia regiment. The leaks of the *Indianola* iron clad, it is believed, have been stopped. Jeff. Davis' negroes have cleaned out the mud in her and her machinery has been put in working order. It is expected that she will float the first good rise of the Mississippi. The Carondelet keeps guard over her, and takes the coal out of her.

GENERAL NEWS.

The first step toward raising the 30,000 militia called for by Gov. Seymour, was taken last evening at a meeting, held in the Republican Hall, corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street. Hon. Mayor Opdyke, David Dudley Field, Esq., and other gentlemen were present. The gathering was a very patriotic one, and the proceedings and resolutions were important. The greatest unanimity prevailed throughout.

The Board of Councilmen were without a quorum at their meeting yesterday, and adjourned to 4 o'clock P. M. on Monday.

The Chairman of the Light-House Board gives notice that the light-house at Cape Henry, southern cape of entrance to Chesapeake Bay, has been reestablished, and the light will be exhibited therefrom on the evening of the 15th proximo, (July,) and on every night thereafter from sunset to sunrise. The illuminating apparatus consists of a second order Fresnel lens, showing a fixed white light, at an elevation of 129 feet above sea level; and the light, under ordinary states of the atmosphere, should be seen from the deck of a vessel a distance of 17 miles. Simultaneous with the exhibition of this light, the light-vessel heretofore stationed off the Tail of the Horse-shoe, and which was designed as a substitute for the Cape Henry Light-house, will be discontinued and removed.

In the Court of Sessions yesterday, before Judge McCunn, George Mainser pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, and Richard Hendricks and John Bennett pleaded guilty to petit larceny. Eliza Moran, the girl who picked up and retained a watch belonging to John Devlin, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to the City Prison for one day.

There was an improved demand for Stocks yesterday, and a rise of 2 ℘ cent. on many of the Railways. The sales of Government Stock of 1882 were $1,023,060. Gold Coin was steady at 131⅛, and there was a good business in Foreign Exchange at 144½ on London. The feeling in the money market continues to improve.

An active demand prevailed yesterday for Flour, Wheat, Corn and Pork, prices of which were unsettled. Cotton and Petroleum were in more request, and quoted firmer. Groceries, Metals, Hemp, Hops, Seeds, Spices, Wool and Candles, were inactive. A moderate business was transacted in Tallow and Whisky. The freight engagements were more extensive.

Dangers of Foreign Intervention.

Some of our cotemporaries speak of our recent victories as having ended all thought and all danger of intervention on the part of Foreign Powers. While the Union was losing ground, France and England, they say, would have been willing to interfere; but as soon as victory inclines to the other side, all motive for intervention disappears, and they will become anxious again to stand well with the Government of the United States. We do not concur in this view of the subject. On the contrary, the dangers of intervention were never so near, in our judgment, as on the eve of decisive victories on the part of the United States.

It must be borne in mind that neither France, nor England, nor any other Power will be guided by sentimental considerations in their action upon this or any other matter of equal magnitude. They will not be influenced in the slightest degree by sympathy, by regard for the imperiled principles of free Government, by Slavery, or by anything else of the kind. So far as we are concerned, they care not practically one straw whether our Government survives or perishes. They will act in this as in all other matters, from a paramount and supreme regard to their own interest. They have sagacious statesmen at the head of their affairs,—men accustomed to look far into the future for the grounds of their public action, and least of all likely to be swerved from their own convictions of their own good by any thoughts of philanthropy or sympathy for other people. And it must never be forgotten that the ruling classes in both countries either have, or think they have, everything to gain in the long run by so crippling the power of the United States as to make it no longer formidable in arms, or overshadowing in its political and moral influence. The great enemy of both Louis Napoleon and the English aristocracy is the spirit of Democracy. They have more to fear from that than from all other causes combined. Both have been compelled to consult it, to pander to it, to yield to it, while they detest and abhor it. It is a foe they cannot deceive, and one they dare not brave. And up to the present time, the influence of this Republic has done more to give that Democratic spirit vigor, and force, and active, irrepressible life, than all other causes combined. Our example has been a constant stimulus to political discontent in Europe. The unexampled prosperity which our people have enjoyed, their entire freedom from harsh and oppressive rule, their full share in the election of their own rulers and the enactment of their own laws, the splendid career thrown open to individual energy and enterprise, and the more than imperial power with which this free Republic was beginning to confront the hostile despotisms of the world and to challenge for man everywhere his civil and his individual rights, have exerted a silent but resistless pressure upon the minds and hearts of the great mass of the people of every European State.

The Governments of Europe, naturally enough, seek deliverance from this impending peril. The English aristocracy desires above all things a final and conclusive check to the stormy and swelling Democracy which, from year to year, more and more loudly asserts its claims. Louis Napoleon seeks as his first necessity to silence these Republican rumblings that, with ominous forebodings, disturb his peace and menace the stability of his imperial throne; and they both look forward eagerly and hopefully to the downfall of this Republic as the consummation of their hopes. How fervent their prayers for peace,—with separation! How urgent their appeals that we should end the war,—by conceding the independence of the Southern States! How heart-touching the remonstrances of these tender-hearted tyrants,—who never for an instant spared blood or butchery when needed to cement their thrones; who with remorseless impartiality sweep with the besom of destruction the dense homes of the Irish poor, the crowded plains of revolted India, and the thronged Boulevards of Paris, of men, women and children, when they stand in the path of their ambition—against the loss of life which our great contest for civil liberty has come to involve. But they give no hint of peace with a restored Union. Their advice of peace is all given to the Government—not a syllable to those who are in arms against it. Their proffered intervention proceeds on the assumption that the Union is at an end.

So long as the South seemed likely to maintain its independence, they could afford to stand still. The end they desired was working itself out steadily and surely enough. But if now the tide should turn,—if a sweeping tide of victories should threaten to engulf the rebellion, and give us back the grand Republic again, stronger than ever in courage and discipline, and in hearty and cordial union against every scheme of foreign aggression and conquest, their cherished hopes would meet a fatal and a final blight. They will not permit such a result, if they can avert it. They will press their schemes of intervention just when and where they can avail the most against a restoration of the American Union. Louis Napoleon has already conquered Mexico, and will make that country, to all intents and purposes, a French province, and the starting point for fresh acquisitions. He is determined to seize and hold the rich silver and gold mines of Sonora and the Western coast, and to plant upon the Gulf of Mexico the foundations of a new and permanent empire. The accomplishment of these grand designs demands, as its essential condition, the destruction of the Government of the United States, and we may rest assured that every step taken in our affairs by either France or England will be in that interest and with a view to that end.

Military Advantages of the Late Invasion.

When Lee first commenced the passage of the Potomac, the timid and malignant treated the event as if it were not only the knell of the Union, but the ruin of the North. The Administration were denounced for permitting it with as much energy as if they had invited the invasion and were serving out rations to the rebel troops,—without previously administering to them the oath of allegiance. One of our cotemporaries announced as an awful circumstance that "the trumpets of Stuart were ringing in the Valley of the Cumberland," although the horrors of the situation were no more heightened by this incident than by the equally unquestionable fact that Stuart was coming through the same region with his back to his horse's tail and his watch in his fob. Even Mr. David Dudley Field denounced as "nonsense" the notion that a Government is not bound to prevent an invader from ever crossing the frontier. Hooker's failure to give him battle in Virginia, before he got over the river, was set down as a crowning proof both of his incapacity and Halleck's imbecility,—which it might or might not be.

In the midst of the panic and uproar, we took the liberty of denying that it was the duty of the Government to keep Lee out of Pennsylvania, if his destruction were rendered in the least more probable by his coming into it, and we begged the public not to set down the invasion as a terrible calamity, until they had seen when, and in what condition, the invader got back again. The events of each day since we propounded this theory, have proved its correctness. As regards the final result of the war, nothing whatever was imperiled by Lee's entry on Northern soil. Had the Union army been badly beaten in a great battle in Virginia, the consequences to the Government would have been just as serious, as if it had been badly beaten in Pennsylvania. Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia would have been just as much endangered, and for precisely the same reasons; and in fact, the probabilities are, that a great defeat south of the Potomac would have been more disastrous to us than one north of it, because it would have befallen us in an enemy's country already desolated by war. So that in letting Lee pursue his march toward Harrisburgh, even if it were done intentionally, which we have no reason for supposing to be the case, no new, or unusual, or inexcusable risk was incurred. What was endangered, and the only thing that was endangered, were the crops and horses of the farmers in the immediate vicinity of the scene of operations. But in a war which has been costing nearly two millions a day for over two years, and which has already desolated four whole States, and which is waged to fix the destiny of the greatest empire in the world, it is really worse than childish to ask the Government to make the safety of a few thousand Pennsylvania farms a serious element in their military calculations.

Moreover, that invasion should not be allowed to take place, under any circumstances, is a proposition which nobody will maintain who has got over the boyish whim, that war is now, as in Homer's day, an affair of personal valor. War is at present, or ought to be, conducted mainly with reference to the future. It is only savages who fight for the sake of momentary triumph. Civilized nations regulate their military operations with strict regard to their effect upon the future relations of the State with the enemy and with foreign Powers, and upon its moral standing in the eyes of the world. Consequently, although it is very desirable that an enemy should never cross our frontier, it is still more desirable that it should be demonstrated by actual experiment that the attempt cannot be made except at the risk of utter destruction, and that the largest, bravest, and best appointed army that can be thrown upon our soil has nothing to expect on it but a grave or a prison. The demonstration afforded of this by Lee's inroad, is therefore of the highest value to us, and is perhaps worth all the cattle and corn in Pennsylvania, both as regards our future dealings with the South and with Europe. The impression had unquestionably grown up as a result of our campaigns on the Potomac, both at the South, and in France and England, that the Eastern States were a ponderous and unwarlike body that an enterprising general might hurry and vex at his pleasure. That impression is now thoroughly dissipated, and we shall profit by the effects of the battle of Gettysburgh in our diplomacy for at least a century to come.

As regards the effects of the invasion upon the fortunes of the rebellion itself, it is perhaps in these that the Government could find its best justification, even supposing it to have tempted Lee into undertaking it. How many months might we have marched and manœuvered in Virginia before getting the rebel army into a position in which we should have enjoyed so many advantages, and they have labored under so many disadvantages, as at Gettysburgh last Thursday and Friday? How long might we have spent "pushing them to the wall," either on the Rappahannock or on the Pamunkey, before getting them to fight a battle in which defeat would have been so full of disaster as that which they have just suffered? Those who were panic-struck by the invasion two weeks ago, ought to have asked themselves these questions before they began to tear their hair and wallow in the dust. In fact, the place of all others in which it would have been desirable to have induced Lee to offer battle to such forces as we have now in the field, would be Westchester County in this State.

The Conscription and the War.

The Administration is acting wisely in ordering the immediate enforcement of the draft. We have just achieved two great victories which it seems should paralyze the war power of the rebellion. We have beaten its greatest army, and captured its most powerful stronghold. Upon Lee's army the eastern half of the Confederacy depended for protection. Upon Vicksburgh the western half depended for safety. After Lee's defeat and Vicksburgh's fall, it might seem that the rebellion would come to a speedy end, and without further effort on the part of the North. We shall soon know the effect of these losses on the rebel States; but we are prepared to hear that no signs of submission appear, and that redoubled bitterness and frenzy rule the Southern heart.

The rebels have had great losses, heretofore, and they have met them patiently and stoutly. Their losses of Forts Henry and Donelson, of Forts Philip and Jackson, and of the Cities of New-Orleans and Norfolk, were great calamities, but they did not destroy their spirit or purpose. The obstinacy of the rebels has been sufficiently proved by their action in the past. They have evinced a recuperative power after mishaps, and given evidence of a fertility of resource, and an ingenuity in creating the appliances of war, for which they had never before had credit.

We see no reason to believe that their spirits will now, all at once, give way, that their obstinacy will be broken, or their aptness for war will fail. With all the harm we have just done them, their power is yet immense. And no cause so desperate as theirs is likely to be abandoned until the last moment, and when there is no longer a leader or an army to stand in its defence.

Granting that we utterly disable Gen. Lee, and that we drive the rebel arms from the Mississippi River, we must still have the work of invasion and conquest to prosecute. And this is harder than the work of expelling from our soil an invader, or capturing a stronghold to which we advance with such a line of communication as the Mississippi River opens to our army. How much harder it is to invade successfully than to beat back an invader, let two years' history in Virginia tell,—let us recall events from Bull Run to Chancellorsville. We have an instructive lesson, also, in the State of Tennessee. With a railroad and river behind it, our army has, for half a year, been held fast bound in sight of the hills and steeples of the City of Nashville. Gen. Rosecrans lay half a year at Murfreesboro, after a great victory over the enemy. He durst not pursue; because every mile of advance, penetrating inland into the enemy's country, weakened his army, exposed him to annoyances and attacks on flank and rear, and endangered his communications with his depots of supplies at Nashville and Murfreesboro. Such dangers will always beset an invading army.

We have captured many points around the edges of the Confederacy—Norfolk, Suffolk, Roanoke Island, Newbern, (N. C.,) Port Royal, (S. C.,) San Augustine and Pensacola, Fla., Ship Island, New Orleans, and at one time, Galveston, Texas. But we have done nothing but hold those places. Every attempt to penetrate inland from them has been baffled. It is only when we have controlled deep navigable waters that our armies have been able to invade and *hold their own in the rebel States*. Armies as large as those that have hitherto made the attempt to penetrate Virginia must renew that attempt. Armies greater than Gen. Rosecrans now leads may be required to capture Chattanooga, and go into Georgia. Gen. Grant, with all his reinforcements, may not be able to protect the Mississippi River from the depredations of Price on the West, hold Vicksburgh and Jackson, and pursue Gen. Joe Johnston's new army to the interior of Alabama, with the hope of getting a safe fight out of him.

Therefore, the conscription is necessary. Even after the late great victories, a new army of 300,000 men must be got ready to move upon the Confederacy. Let the rebel States see that not only are they beaten now, by the forces at present in the field, but that in the Fall they must meet the same veteran armies, recruited, and 300,000 stronger. And then, if they mean to stop short of annihilation, they will certainly see the propriety and necessity of yielding.

Generals.—We have received a communication begging of us to use our efforts to obtain for two Major-Generals now out of active service, positions as commanders of the two army corps of the Army of the Potomac, which are now without leaders, owing to the death or wounding of their commanding officers in the late battle. For various reasons, we decline the job.

Concerning one of these Major-Generals, it is urged upon us that though he is much superior in rank to Gen. Meade, he might be induced to accept an inferior command, and "by so doing *the dispute concerning his military ability would be settled* when the next battle takes place,"—as though battles were fought to settle disputes of this kind, or as though a Government could afford to risk the lives of ten thousand soldiers and the issue of an action or a campaign for any such purpose!

There are thousands of warlike geniuses in the country and hundreds of officers in and out of the army concerning whose military ability there are disputes, who would be pleased to get command of the Army of the Potomac, or of a corps in it, that so the annoying questions might be settled; but if all of them, or a half of them, or a hundredth of them, had the chance they covet, we should soon be without armies for them to lead, and the rebels would leave them no battles to win.

It is not to the purpose to say that both of the Major-Generals concerning whom our correspondent is anxious, have already had abundant opportunities to distinguish themselves, which they turned to very poor account; but if we are to let them go on losing battles until they win one, it would be better that they should first get up a fight among themselves, so as to reduce their number, and our loss, to the minimum.

Arkansas and Texas

It is not easy to calculate the value, in a military point of view, of the capture of Vicksburgh by the Union troops. This success compels the speedy fall of Port Hudson—if, indeed, the two events do not prove cotemporaneous—and then every rebel cord will be unloosed that has, ever since the rebellion, bound the National aorta—the Mississippi River. We have taken frequent occasion hitherto to point out in what way the loss of the Mississippi River would embarrass and weaken the rebellion. In the first place, it cuts off utterly all the supplies of beef and bread that the rebel armies long derived in such abundance from Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas. This is of itself an exceedingly heavy disaster. It is well known that during the first two years of the war an immense amount of the rebel subsistence came from the States west of the Mississippi. Texas, it was boasted, could have supplied the entire population of the Confederate States with meat for years. And no one who has ever seen her almost limitless prairies, and the countless herds that lived upon them luxuriantly the year through, doubted the fact. Western Louisiana was similarly rich in animal life. Arkansas and Texas were remarkable for wheat and Indian corn. The Confederate States had reason to be proud of the food-producing and war-sustaining capacity of the vast Secession districts west of the Mississippi River; and it had equal reason to be confident in and feel flattered by the haste, and heartiness, and even passionate enthusiasm with which the population of that trans-Mississippi region embraced the fortunes of the rebellion. The rebel authorities of the States of Arkansas and Texas have boasted that from the records of the Adjutant General's office of the Confederate States they could show that each State had put into the field as many soldiers as there were voters in the respective States, at recent elections.

The adhesion of such States was a power to the Confederacy; and their loss—and lost they unquestionably are—will be more severely felt, in the effect on foreign Governments, than any previous reverse of the rebellion.

There are considerable rebel military forces west of the Mississippi River, hopelessly cut off now from help or support from the main armies of the Confederacy. These must inevitably be captured or crushed by the Union armies at an early day. Gens. Price and Marmaduke have from twelve thousand to twenty thousand men, and Gen. Magruder has perhaps as many more. These troops are isolated. They can receive neither ammunition nor artillery, nor wagons for transportation, nor clothing, nor any other appliances of war, from the workshops and storehouses in Alabama, Georgia and Virginia. They can receive neither money nor instructions, nor aid and comfort of any kind, from the parent Government at Richmond. They are reduced to that last strait that comes sometimes to States as to individuals, when they must bow to inexorable fate, acknowledge themselves worn out, whipped out, and at their wits' end, and sue for forgiveness and peace.

The New "What Is It."

We give this morning the official correspondence relative to the late mission, or attempted mission, to Washington, of the Vice-President of the Confederate States. The date of all the letters, it will be observed, is July 4.

At the time Mr. Stephens set out on his mission, neither the defeat of Lee nor the fall of Vicksburgh was known in Richmond—though it is quite possible Jeff. Davis expected the latter event from what he knew of the garrison's supply of provisions and ammunition. The mission, therefore, could not have been based on the occurrence of these events.

Neither did Mr. Stephens *learn* of these events while he was down the James River on the *Torpedo*—for the surrender of Vicksburgh was not known in Washington till Tuesday last; and the only intelligence published on Saturday, the 4th, bearing upon the victory of the Army of the Potomac, was the dispatch from President Lincoln, which set forth that the "news promised a great success to the cause of the Union."

The rebels only knew of the battle of Wednesday, which was favorable to them, when Stephens started out; and indeed all the intelligence from every quarter then looked favorable enough for them. Whatever was the object of his mission, there is no doubt that he expected to effect it rather easily just at that juncture.

Veracious Rebel News.—The fall of Vicksburgh was not known at the rebel capital on Monday last. The Richmond *Enquirer* of that day reported the "garrison to be in splendid condition—full rations of flour, meal, rice, sugar, molasses, &c., being issued to the men"—which was perfectly true; but the Richmond organ might have added that these excellent and varied rations upon which the Vicksburgh garrison were gorging, were the free gift of the chivalrous and victorious hero of the Mississippi Valley, Major-Gen. U. S. Grant, who generously furnished them with supplies of fodder after they had laid down their arms.

The same issue of the Richmond paper further says: "Our men (the rebels) are unanimous in the declaration that *Vicksburgh can never be taken*." This was two days after Grant's troops were inside of the Vicksburgh fortifications; and we must say we agree with the opinion thus entertained in Pemberton's army and propagated in Richmond on Monday, the 6th instant. Not all the rebels of the South, backed up by all the armies and navies of the world, could on Monday last have taken Vicksburgh.

Work for the Women.—There is another call upon the women of the North for aid to our wounded. Thousands of our brave soldiers are at this moment suffering all the agonies that flow from war—loss of limbs and members, and wounds from bullets, bombs and bayonets, in all parts of their bodily frames. These again produce fever, exhaustion, and innumerable complications of disease. Lint, linen, etc., are needed; fruits, jellies, etc. are needed; lemons are needed. The channels through which these can be sent are by this time well known to all, and we only take occasion to remind those who have heretofore and often labored so efficiently, of the new emergency that has arisen.

The people of Pennsylvania, we learn, are doing everything in their power for these brave men; attention, service and comforts of every kind are bestowed upon them; but still they are so numerous, and the demand for help is so great, that folks at a greater distance from the field may also enjoy the privilege of offering and giving their services.

Large numbers of these wounded soldiers, also, will very soon arrive in this City from the seat of war, on their way to the various hospitals in the different States to which they belong. While here they should be tenderly nursed and cared for, and such wants as we have indicated should be supplied. None can do this but the self-denying, kind-souled and patriotic women. It is time for them to be at work.

Stonewall Jackson.—The battle of Gettysburgh is the first great battle, and the Pennsylvania campaign the first great campaign, which the main rebel army has undertaken since the war opened without the presence and aid of Stonewall Jackson; and the failure of their campaign has been as complete as their discomfiture in the battle. It may be that these facts had no connection with each other. But it must be remembered that in each of Lee's five previous campaigns it was Jackson who did the one decisive thing—it was his action in each case which formed the turning point of the battle. The rebels say that since his death his ghost is still seen hovering near the scenes of battle; but, if they are sure of this, the issue of the late campaign would seem to give color to the assertion of a spiritual medium who has lately been *en rapport* with Jackson, and who avers that since his death he has turned Abolitionist and fights for the cause of the North.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Thursday, July 9.

THE ALEXANDRIA REBELS.

The order transporting three hundred disloyal citizens of Alexandria outside our lines has been revoked by the Secretary of War, and they ordered to be released from arrest. The Richmond authorities, it is said, refused to receive them. They were to have been sent to City Point to-day.

GEN. HOOKER.

Gen. Hooker will probably be assigned to the command of the forces operating on the Peninsula. A few days ago he asked to be restored to the command of his old division.

WAR DEPARTMENT ORDER.

War Department, Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, July 6, 1863.

General Orders, No. 208.—I. Phonographic reporters employed under the authority of the 28th section of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1863, will be allowed not exceeding ten dollars per day, and when the place of meeting of the Court is changed, their actual traveling expenses; but no reporter will be employed except in cases of importance, and when the other duties of the Judge Advocate will not allow him to take down the testimony in the ordinary way.

II. Hereafter no officer or agent under the control of the War Department, disbursing public money, will pay any claim or account presented through agents or collectors, except on regular power of attorney, executed *after* the account or claim is due and payable, and unless such agent or collector is considered by the disbursing officer amply able to reimburse the United States, or the disbursing officer, in case such claim or account shall, subsequent to payment, prove to be unjust or fraudulent; and when an account is presented in person by an individual who is not known to the disbursing officer, the latter will require such evidence of indentity as will secure the Government against fraud.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assist.-Adjt. General.

SUPPLIES FOR THE WOUNDED.

[*Official.*]

The following supplies, with other articles not mentioned, have been sent to Gettysburgh, and duplicated to Frederick. In addition, large supplies have been sent from Philaeelphia and Baltimore:

175 dozen brandy, 100 dozen whisky, 500 pounds beef stock, 100 camp kettles, 1,800 blankets 600 dozen bandages, 50 leather buckets, 100 wash-basins, 100 lanterns, 5,000 bed sacks, 50 eight-ounce syringes, 50 pounds tinct. opii, 500 towels, 125 pounds chloroform, 120 pounds lini pulvis, 60 ounces acid tannac, 400 yards isinglass plaster, 50 pounds simple cerate, 50 ounces sulph. morphine, 20 pounds magnesia, 5,000 suits hospital clothing, 180 ounces arrowroot, 200 pounds farina, 48 bed pans, 125 pounds patent lint, 100 pounds tea, 325 dozen opii pills, 575 dozen comp. cath. pills, 200 quiniæ sulph., 20 ounces surgeon's silk, 50 ounces collodion, 24 papers pins, 300 ounces ferri per sulph., 30 pounds carb. ammonia, 130 pounds sperm candles, 200 ounces quiniæ sulph., 50 pounds ætheris sulph. lot, 100 yards red flannel, 100 yards oiled silk, 125 yards muslin, 200 yards adhesive plaster, 500 cans condensed milk, 600 tin cups or tumblers, 1,000 tin plates, 1,600 spoons, 600 knives and forks, 25 pounds sponge, 100 gallons extract coffee and milk.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Thursday, July 9.

THE REBEL LOSSES.

The *Star* states, on what it learns as most reliable authority, that the enemy's loss up to this time is 25,000.

BLOCKADE CAPTURE.

Commander English, of the United States gun boat *Sagamore*, off Crystal River, Florida, under date of June 21, reports the capture of the English schooner *Frolic*, with a cargo of cotton and turpentine.

REBEL BATTLE FLAGS.

Thirty-one new rebel flags, captured by the Union forces in the recent battle at Gettysburgh, have been brought to this city and deposited in the War Department. Most of them are much torn by balls, and many are very bloody. One of them is a silk flag, with the device of a rising sun upon it. They were taken mostly from Virginia and North Carolina regiments.

BANKING-HOUSE CLOSED.

The banking-house of Sweeney & Hutox closed its doors to-day, with the prospect of an early resumption of business.

STATIONERY CONTRACT.

The stationery contract for the State Department has been awarded to Philip & Solomon, of this city.

Simeon De Witt Bloodgood has been recognized by the President as Consul of the United States of Colombia at New-York.

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Intervention—Various Rumors—The Alexandra Free and Piracy Legalized—Abolition Disunionists—European Propositions—What will be the Answer?—Poland—Ireland—Gayety of London—Northern Invasion.

LONDON, Saturday, June 27, 1863.

Recognition — Arbitration — Intervention! What has been so long predicted, now seems imminent. It has been only a question of time. Now, if one can believe the signs of the times, the time has come. It was not for nothing that Mr. MASON spent a fortnight in Paris. Mr. RUST, the Southern Commissioner to Spain, was also of the party. Mr. ROEBUCK and Mr. LINDSAY, of the British Parliament, have also paid a visit to the Emperor; and, if they are to be believed, he has sent, or is about to send another proposal to the British Government to join him in some kind of intervention in American affairs.

The air, of course, is filled with rumors. One is, that the arbitration of the King of Belgium will be proposed. The King has just decided against England in the Brazilian matter. Another is, that France, England and Spain will at once recognize the Confederate States and then demand a suspension of hostilities. But whatever may be proposed by the Emperor, there is no reasonable doubt that the British Government has been or will soon be called upon to unite in some action. If England refuse, it is thought that the Emperor will join with Spain, which feels the loss of her Cuban trade very severely.

The case of the *Alexandra* has been decided against the Government. The Judge of the Court of Exchequer ruled, and the jury gave a verdict in accordance with the ruling, that selling a ship to either belligerent was not a violation of the Foreign Enlistment Act. There was the same right to sell ships as guns or powder. There is nothing, then, to hinder the *Alexandra* steaming off to-morrow. The Government could not have legally stopped the *Alabama*, if disposed to do so. The evidence was as clear as possible that the *Alexandra* was built for the Confederate Government. One of the witnesses had been an officer on the *Alabama*, and private secretary to Capt. BULLOCK. Still, the jury gave a verdict for the owners, without leaving their seats. If Mr. MASON has the means, he can buy an entire navy to-morrow, and cover the sees with a British fleet armed to prey upon American commerce.

It is not necessary to look far for the causes of these hostile demonstrations. They come from the non-success of the operations on the Mississippi, the peace meetings in New-York, the resistance to the draft in Indiana, and the nomination of VALLANDIGHAM and PUGH in Ohio. The National Government seems, to European Powers, weak and vacillating; the people seem to be opposed to the war. It is time, then, to interfere and bring it to an end. It is believed that the real feeling of the North is against it. The rule in Europe is, that *a Government that hesitates is lost*. Only weak Governments are interfered with.

I noticed, in my last, the proposal of Mr. CONWAY, an abolition agent in England, on behalf of the American Abolitionists, to give up the Union if the South would agree to free the slaves. I do not wish to give too much importance to this possibly unauthorized bit of diplomacy; but I cannot forget how very lately a large party in the North was agitating for the dissolution of the Union. It is only six years since an Anti-Slavery disunion Convention was called at Albany. I have before me a call for a Massachusetts State Disunion Convention at Worcester, in 1857, which declares the Union to be "a failure," as "a hopeless attempt to unite under one Government two antagonistic systems of society." At a public meeting in Boston about the same period, Disunion was hailed as "the one star of hope," and it was declared that the separation of the Free and Slave States must be brought about—"peaceably if we can—forcibly if we must." It is true that these gentlemen may have changed their minds, but you will see that there is no strong improbability in the supposition that some of them are still of the same opinion as in 1857.

In the probability that this steamer will carry out official notice of intervention in some form, it may not be amiss to consider what the European Governments will propose, and what the American Government must accept or refuse. The first point insisted upon will be, of course, the independence of the Confederate States. There is nothing else in the first instance to mediate or intervene about. It is probable that this independence will be recognized as the first step of intervention. The next question will be respecting boundaries. The French and English Governments are agreed upon this point. The same rule will be adopted and urged upon the American Government as in Italy, Nice, Savoy, &c. The Border States will be required to decide by a vote of their populations to which Government they will adhere. For this purpose there must not only be a suspension of hostilities, but a withdrawal of all military forces from such States. The States left free to decide their future relations are to be, according to this plan, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri. As both the Emperor and Earl RUSSELL are agreed upon the right of peoples to decide upon their political relations, there is little doubt that this will be the plan proposed. The next question will be the free navigation of the Mississippi, to which it is presumed there will be no opposition.

These are the propositions which, to all appearance, will be brought before the National Government before the meeting of Congress. They will not be brought by a single Power. England knows too well what the answer to her would be, if she made these or any similar proposals. But if France, England, and Spain—if Western Europe make them—what then? This is the question to be considered.

This is a true representation of European opinion. To it America must soon make so[illegible] answer. There are several that might be m[illegible] If, on the receipt of this news of impending in[illegible]ention, the President should make a cons[illegible]on of half a million of men, and order a[illegible] the same time every Northern port to be prepare[illegible] for defence, that might be a sufficient answ[illegible] If the people of the Northern States should give a united support to the Government, and fill up the army by volunteering for the war, that would be a still better answer. Perhaps the best of all would be to defeat LEE, and capture Richmond, Charleston, and Vicksburgh.

What makes the Western Powers the more ready to agitate for interference in America is the position of matters in respect to Poland. All the talk about Poland ends in nothing. Russia cannot be readily interfered with. Prussia is a hard nut to crack. Austria has a Poland of her own, and a Hungary to satisfy. The English are sorry for Poland, but the Poles neither buy their goods nor send them cotton. England wants cotton and a market. France ditto. Spain wants supplies for Cuba. What interests have any of the Western Powers in Poland?

A curious matter came out the other night in the House of Commons, in a debate about Ireland. The Poles, it seems, sent to their sympathizers and co-religionists in Ireland, begging them to send them 2,000 rifles. It happens that there are not that number, out of the British forces, in all Ireland. The Irish are not allowed to have arms—not even as loyal volunteers. The distress in Ireland now is very great, but the Government will do nothing to soften it. There is prospect of a good harvest, the first for four years; but it is too early in the season to be sure of it. If the weather changes to cold and wet, Ireland will be famine-stricken. A member declared in the House that there had not been in twenty years so much disaffection as at this moment. The House laughed at his declaration. The only chance for Irishmen is to go to some other land. The English mean to drive them out of their own. I see no hope for Ireland in any generosity or justice of England.

London, after two dull and mournful years, is very gay. The receptions of the royal bridegroom and bride, are crowded. Balls and *fêtes* gives them full occupation. The aristocracy of rank and riches is so large as to be cumbersome. The streets can scarcely contain their carriages, and it requires a large force of the police to marshal them in proper order. The aristocracy, the nobility and gentry of the country, is reckoned at one million, say two hundred thousand families. It is not strange then, that the names of those who attend a single drawing-room, should fill three columns of close print in the newspapers. A reception by some noble lady, sometimes gives a list of a column. It is curious to look over these lists. There are titles in plenty, but very rarely the name of any one distinguished in literature, science or art. I believe there is no country in the world, where so few of them are found in what is called society. Literary men have a social position no doubt, but their names are not often seen in the lists of fashion in the *Morning Post*.

The steamer is in with the anticipated news of Northern invasion. I need not say what is hoped and expected. The capture of Washington is the smallest item. MONADNOCK.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Effect of the Treasonable Proceedings of the Wood Party—The Talk of Intervention—The Decision in the Case of the Alexandra in England—The French Cabinet, &c.

PARIS, Friday, June 26, 1863.

The treasonable proceedings of the Wood party in New-York are producing in Europe precisely the same results as were produced last Fall by the proceedings of this same party; all the enemies of the Republic and of the American people, and all those who have a money interest in the success of the rebellion, have joined in another powerful effort to obtain the recognition of the Confederacy, or, failing in this, to secure at least an offer of mediation. So soon as the proceedings of the peace meeting at New-York were received in London and Paris, the official agents of the rebellion abroad convened meetings of their friends and sympathizers, to discuss and settle upon a plan of operations; for although, probably, these gentlemen knew about how much importance to attach to the party manœuvering of Wood & Co., they knew that the higher parties they were going to attack did not. In pursuance of the plan agreed upon, Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL again visited the Foreign Secretaries at London and Paris. Mr. SLIDELL visited also the Emperor, and, as if this were not enough, Messrs. ROEBUCK and LINDSAY, of the British Parliament, came to Paris expressly to see His Majesty, and to urge upon him the necessity of immediate action.

The papers in the secession interest naturally give, as the result of these various interviews, a glorious prospect for their cause, and the Secessionists in this region are jubilant beyond any late example. But there are always two sides to a story, and the truth is simply this: The Emperor declared now, as he invariably has done since about the period when he launched into the Mexican speculation, that he believed the Union forever dissolved; that therefore [and we may suggest, only therefore] the war is deplorable, inhuman, and ought, if possible, to be arrested—but arrested, of course, on the basis of dissolution; that he was ready now, as he had been at any time, to join England in the offer of mediation; and that if the gentlemen thought England ready for this step he would renew to her Cabinet the project of a joint mediation. But it is not true that the Emperor went to the extent of offering to propose to England a recognition of the Confederacy, and therefore no new step has been taken in the interest of the Confederacy as the result of these manœuvreings of the secession agents, for the plan of mediation is not new, nor is the Emperor's opinion of the finality of the division new. Now, less than ever, can France afford a war with the United States; and since Mr. SEWARD has long ago informed the French Government through the American Minister at Paris that a recognition of the Southern Confederacy would be considered a hostile act, it may be safely predicted that the subject of recognition has never seriously crossed the Emperor's brain.

The Secessionists here are also rejoicing greatly over the decision in the case of the *Alexandra*, because this decision, they say, will enable them to get out as many vessels as they desire. In regard to the *Alabama*, however, it appears to be certain that the English Government sent out orders for her seizure a fortnight or more ago, the ground upon which the seizure was ordered being the destruction by SEMMES of British property, knowing it to be such.

The important changes which have just taken place in the French Cabinet are the first response only to the late election for Deputies. The changes are the work in concert of the Emperor and his brother, the Duke DE MORNY. M. DE MORNY, who is none too friendly to the late Minister of the Interior, M. DE PERSIGNY, urged these changes, commencing at the Ministry of the Interior, as the only means of staying the current of opposition which was spreading and organizing all over the country, as well in the minds of the people as in the halls of the legislative bodies. The removal of M. DE PERSIGNY was especially demanded on account of the deplorable manner in which he had conducted the elections, and of the hostility which his measures had created to the Government and to himself personally. Then, again, it was desirable to do away with the abnormal system of *Ministres-orateurs*, or *Ministres sans portefeuilles*; and it was desirable, also, to give more security to the public mind on the war tendencies of the Cabinet by removing the Count WALEWSKI, whose Polish sympathies would lead him to favor a war with Russia, no matter at what price.

With these data for a starting-point, it was not difficult for the Emperor and M. DE MARNY to build up their programme of changes. Messrs. WALEWSKI and PERSIGNY, both too closely attached to the interests of the Emperor to turn enemies, and who for the present were obnoxious to the public, were to be laid aside for the moment, besides M. DELANGLE, an excellent Minister of Justice, who was not obnoxious, but who was removed temporarily in order to complete the combination. Then the office of "talking Minister" was abolished, and M. BILLAULT, who is the ablest man in the Ministry, was put into Count WALEWSKI's place as Minister of State, presiding in the Cabinet, and with the adjunction of the duty of defending the Government in the Chambers. Thus M. BILLAULT's place in the Cabinet becomes the most important, and approximates in some sort to that of Lord PALMERSTON in the British Cabinet. M. ROUHER, former Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, is made President of the Council of State, but with the title also of Minister, and charged, in conjunction with M. BILLAULT, with the defence of the Government in the Chambers. Thus the French Government, like the English, will have two official defenders in the legislative bodies, and the new system in more ways than these approaches, without arriving at, the English parliamentary system.

The three new men introduced into the Cabinet, Messrs. BONDET, Minister of the Interior, DURUY, Minister of Public Instruction, and BEHIC, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, are not politicians, but beaurocrats—men who have arrived at their present eminence by distinguished labors as chiefs of bureaux, or of sections in the Ministries, or the Council of State. As relates to exterior politics, their appointments are absolutely without political significance, while the loss of M. DE PERSIGNY to our Southern friends is irreparable, for he was the main agent of their cause in the management of the Press, and even in the deliberations of the Cabinet. The friends of the American Union are glad to see power taken from his hands.

This week the prospects of a war about Poland are less pronounced than last week, but the question may assume another face at any minute, and it is impossible to make any safe prediction from one day to another. MALAKOFF.

Gov. Seymour's Speech—Self-Preservation the First Law of National as well as Individual Nature.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your reflections on Gov. SEYMOUR's Fourth-of-July speech are most natural and proper. That a man of his public ability and private character should be so blinded and hampered by party, that in the face of a most menacing hostile invasion he can find nothing to talk against or about except the Government's interference with some private rights, is indeed an exhibition evoking our profoundest pity for him. But the subject involves a wider and deeper range of discussion, quite independent of the wrongs or errors of any particular man or men.

When the Copperheads talk of tyranny, violation of the Constitution, &c., several replies are generally made to them, all naturally suggesting themselves, and all good, so far as they go. It may be denied that the President has in any way infringed on the Constitution, or exceeded his war powers under it. The *tu quoque* is a favorite and convenient form of answer. How is it that these men who, when in power, did their utmost to put down free speech now clamor so lustily in its favor? Again, it is observed that the overthrow of the Constitution by the rebels wherever they are in force, gives the Government a general dispensing power in regard to all aiders and abettors of the rebellion. Moreover, (and this is the reply most frequently given by every man's common sense,) great emergencies may temporarily overturn all ordinary forms of procedure; and here we have the familiar hypothetical illustration of the precise citizen who should refuse to admit strangers into his parlor when his house was burning, and the actual historical one of the King of Spain, who was roasted to death in his own palace, because etiquette would not permit a Spanish Monarch to move his own chair back from the fire, and the particular stick-in-waiting, whose business it was to do so, could not be found at the moment.

All these answers (notwithstanding the apparent contradiction of some of them) are good *so far as they go*; but there is a higher ground I should like to see taken with these persons; a ground that many must have seen, though no one, I believe, has yet ventured to take it.

It is, that the preservation of *the country* is more important than that of any Constitution that was, or is, or ever will be.

We have grown accustomed to speak of the Constitution as if, instead of being a human work, it were a divine revelation, like the Bible, or something more than the Bible; as if, in short, *the people were made for the Constitution, and not the Constitution for the people*. It is also the conviction of many very worthy and patriotic citizens that the theory and object of our national existence is to uphold certain free and democratic principles by furnishing an example of the freest possible government, and the moment we are obliged, no matter by what stress of circumstances, to depart from this theoretical standard, our mission has failed, and we ought to resign ourselves at once to the limbs of anarchy.

True and noble as are the sentiments on which these opinions are founded, their exaggerated influence leads to impossible results. No doubt, national life, like individual, must be conducted with reference to great principles, and the sacrifice of principle to expediency has been among the weightiest causes of our present trouble; but principles must have some practical relation to the facts of the case; they do not make the facts, but are rather developed out of them and explained by them. It may well be that Providence raises up nations and individuals for its special ends; but this is not a matter within the decision or cognizance of individual or nation. And when you start with the idea of a people having a peculiar mission which they are bound to carry out, you never know where you can stop, or what amount of hypocrisy and iniquity may not be cloaked by this plausible theory. After their first revolution, the French hurried into war with the other nations of Europe, because they considered themselves appointed and destined to carry democracy everywhere. The other nations, or their rulers, were equally anxious to go to war with France, because they deemed monarchy a sacred principle, which must be everywhere maintained. Thus was inaugurated a long, bloody and complicated conflict, which continued after both parties had changed their original *rôles*; the French, themselves under an Emperor, were trying to crush out the liberties of others, and the other emperors and kings became the temporary champions of freedom, in order to unite all their subjects against the common foe. In our own time, LOUIS NAPOLEON always goes to war for an idea, which "idea," in the course of the war, concretes and consolidates itself into a slice of some one else's territory. European Abolitionists (whether sincerely or not) indirectly urged us to make war upon the South for the purpose of abolishing Slavery. Finally, we see this most wicked rebellion brought about by men who consider it their mission to establish that new Christianity and civilization of which Slavery is the chief corner-stone.

It is of great importance to keep in mind the first and most pressing object of the war, the immediate reason why we are fighting. For in the course of this conflict and the discussions which accompany it, many things come to be assigned as *causes*, which are not *reasons*; or, to speak more critically, which are *ultimate*, but by no means *proximate* causes. Thus it may be said that one great cause of the war was the fact that a class of men had grown up at the South, aristocratic in their pretensions and hostile to democratic freedom. This is true enough, but the existence of such a class was not a reason for our taking up arms against the South; nor did we make war for the abstract "idea" of putting this class down, as contrary to the essence of our Government. If we go further back, and ask how such a class came to exist at the South, the immediate answer is, because of Slavery; yet Slavery was not a *reason* for our going to war, nor did we make war expressly to abolish Slavery, nor ought we to have done so—*pace* WENDELL PHILIPS.

No, it is *not* the citizen's first business to protect the Constitution. It is *not* the nation's first business to uphold and propagate democracy. We did *not* go to war for this or that idea. *We are fighting because we are attacked. The first duty of the citizen is to protect the country, and the first duty of the country is to protect itself*, to maintain its own existence, to defend its independence against any foreign invader, be his name DAVIS or NAPOLEON. I say foreign invader, for as matters now stand, our subjugation by JEFFERSON DAVIS would be as much a foreign conquest as our subjugation by his scarcely disguised ally, the French Emperor.

The independence of the country is of more importance than the personal freedom of any man or men. This is a clear case of the greater, including the less, *for if our independence is destroyed, what security remains for any man's personal freedom?*

When, therefore, the Copperhead talk of dictatorial powers, the answer should be, that if our safety requires a dictator we must and ought to have one. If they can show a thousand times over that the President has been invested with such powers by Congress, or has usurped them himself, *they have proved nothing*, until they also show that there was no necessity for these extreme measures. Should the increasing audacity of these men call for still further repressive measures; should it cause more of their organs to be suppressed and more of their leaders to follow in the track of VALLANDIGHAM, they will have brought it on themselves, and the public necessity will fortify the proceedings. I do not say we have come to this point yet, but I solemnly believe that we are very near it, if we would avoid the alternative of anarchy and despotism.

No one values personal liberty more than I do. I have seen enough of the effects of the want of it in France. I know the danger of meddling with it in any way. But I see a greater danger menacing us from within and from without, from the secret chambers of Richmond, the halls of the Tuileries, and the conclaves of traitors in the midst of us. Even a dictatorship or a military autocracy were a small evil compared to the blotting out of our national existence. CARL BENSON.

JULY 6.

Musical.

Mr. MAX MARETZEK, whose health has been seriously assailed during the past two months, has sufficiently recovered to visit the City. The preparations for his forthcoming season are being carried on with great spirit. Mme. MADORI will return to America early in the Fall; indeed, Mr. MARETZEK secured her passage yesterday. The composer o[illegible] "Ione" will probably accompany her. He is, at [illegible] events, heartily pleased with the reception of [illegible]is work in America, and only needs the nod from MARETZEK to compose a new one expressly for the Academy of Music. One of the earliest productions of Mr. MARETZEK's season will be GOUNOD's opera of "Faust"—the latest and most successful revival in London, and overwhelmingly popular wherever brought out. In reserve also he has VERDI's opera of "La Forza del Destino." We shall undoubtedly have a season of great activity and success. It will commence immediately after the close of the American Institute Fair—about the first or second week of October.

NOVELTIES IN DENTISTRY.—Dr. COLTON, in connection with his notice for an exhibition of laughing gas to-morrow afternoon, submits a variety of strong testimonials to the superiority of nitrous oxide gas over chloroform or ether, in *drawing teeth*. He has associated with him two eminent dentists and intends to devote a good deal of attention to this department. His advertisement merits attention.

COUNTERFEITER ARRESTED.—Two counterfeiters, known to the Police as HENRY PECKHAM and GEORGE HYER, about four weeks ago broke jail at Riverhead, L. I., and escaped to this City. Last evening Sheriff OSBORN, of Suffolk County, and Constable OVERTON, of Port Jefferson, L. I., succeeded in arresting PECKHAM. HYER has not yet been found. They were convicted in Suffolk County under the names of HENRY WILSON and GEORGE SMITH.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports: items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

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Extract of the
Night Blooming Cereus,
A Most Exquisite,
Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,
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Flower from which it takes its name.
Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.
A sample bottle open for inspection.
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Thirty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

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AT No. 100 MAIDEN-LANE.

Batcheler's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

A Beautiful Complexion, free from Tan, Pimples and Freckles, may easily be procured by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making a fine lather. It is composed of palm-oil, honey and other valuable articles, highly perfumed by its own ingredients, and when used for washing, night and morning, renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. Price 50 cents. For sale by D. S. BARNES & CO., and all druggists.

Pianos at Bargains.—WORCESTER'S celebrated 7¼ octave, elegantly carved pianos, not used six months, will be sold at a great bargain for cash, or monthly payments. New pianos to let, at No. 481 Broadway.
HORACE WATERS, Agent.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Ladies for Long Branch and the various watering-places, wishing Boots and Shoes for themselves and families, good articles, at moderate prices, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

The sale of the Plantation Bitters is without precedent in the history of the world. There is no secret in the matter. They are at once the most speedy, strengthening health-restorer ever discovered. It requires but a single trial to understand this. Their purity can always be relied upon. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Cascarilla Bark, Dandelion, Chamomile Flowers, Lavender Flowers, Wintergreen, Anise, Clover Buds, Orange peel, Snake-root, Caraway, Coriander, Burdock.

S.—T.—1860—X. &c.

They are especially recommended to clergymen, public speakers, and persons of literary habits and sedentary life, who require free digestion, a relish for food, and clear mental faculties.

Delicate females and weak persons are certain to find in these Bitters what they have so long looked for.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer.

The following startling and emphatic statements can be seen at our office.

Letter of Rev. E. F. CRANE, Chaplain of the 107th New-York regiment:

NEAR AQUIA CREEK, March 4, 1863.

Owing to the great exposure and terrible decomposition after the battle of Antietam, I was utterly prostrated and very sick. My stomach would not retain medicine. An article called Plantation Bitters, prepared by Dr. DRAKE, of New-York, was prescribed to give me strength and an appetite. To my great surprise they gave me immediate relief. Two bottles almost allowed me to join my regiment. * * * * I have since seen them used in many cases, and am free to say, for hospital or private purposes I know of nothing like them.

Rev. E. F. CRANE, Chaplain.

Letter from the Rev. N. E. GILDS, St. Clairsville, Pa.

GENTLEMEN: You were kind enough, on a former occasion to send me a half dozen bottles of Plantation Bitters, for $3 50. My wife having derived so much benefit from the use of these Bitters, I desire her to continue them, and you will please send us six bottles more for the money inclosed.

I am, very truly, yours,
N. E. GILES, Pastor German Reformed Church.

SOLDIERS' HOME, SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, OHIO, Jan. 15, 1863.

* * * * * * * * *

I have given your Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our noble soldiers who stop here, more or less disabled from various causes, and the effect is marvelous and gratifying.

Such a preparation as this is I heartily wish in every family, in every hospital, and at hand on every battle field.

G. W. D. ANDREWS, Superintendent.

Dr. W. A. CHILDS, Surgeon of the Tenth Vermont regiment, writes: "I wish every soldier had a bottle of Plantation Bitters. They are the most effective, perfect, and harmless tonic I ever used."

WILLARD'S HOTEL,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1863.

GENTLEMEN:—We require another supply of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which daily increases with the guests of our house. Respectfully,

SYKES, CHADWICK & Co.
&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

Be sure that every bottle bears the fac-simile of our signature on a steel plate label, with our private stamp over the cork. P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 202 Broadway, N. Y.

Sold by all respectable Druggists, Physicians, Grocers, Hotels, Saloons, and country dealers.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

GORDON—FREDERICK.—On Tuesday, July 7, at the First Baptist Church, Williamsburgh, by Rev. Samuel Baker, D. D., HENRY H. GORDON, of Bergen, N. J., and SARAH A., eldest daughter of the late John Frederick, of Brooklyn, E. D.

LOHSE—SCHULTZ.—On Wednesday, July 8, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. F. W. Geissenhainer, FREDERICK LOHSE, of the City of Mexico, and ALBERTINA M. SCHULTZ, of this City.

SHAW—PUGSLEY.—On Wednesday, July 8, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Samuel D. Burchard, D. D., WILLIAM M. SHAW and CORNELIA, youngest daughter of Robert Pugsley, Esq., all of this City. No cards.

WATERS—THORP.—In Fairfield, Conn., on Wednesday, July 8, by Rev. Mr. Stimpson, J. C. WATERS, of New-York, and Miss MARY, daughter of the late Gen. C. W. Thorp, of Fairfield.

DIED.

ATTRIDGE.—On Wednesday, July 8, at his residence, No. 300 3d-st., after a short illness, JOHN ATTRIDGE, Esq., in the 66th year of his age.

His funeral, to which the friends of the family are respectfully invited, will take place on Saturday, July 11. The remains will be conveyed to Calvary Cemetery from St. Bridget's Church, Avenue B. Previous to their removal a solemn Requiem Mass will be celebrated, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M.

ANDERSON.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday afternoon, July 9, NETTIE S., the only daughter of William and E. M. Anderson, aged 2 months and 16 days.

The funeral will take place on Friday, July 10, at 2 o'clock, from No. 6 Franklin-place, Powers-st.

BRADLEY.—On Thursday morning, July 9, PERMELIA A. BRADLEY, of consumption, aged 50 years.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at No. 465 6th-av., at 3 o'clock, on Friday, July 10, without further notice.

☞ Binghamton (N. Y.) papers please copy.

BARTON.—On the battle-field, while manfully defending his country, at Lafourche Crossing, on Sunday, June 21, RICHARD H. BARTON, Company B, 176th Regiment New-York State Volunteers, aged 20 years.

CARPENTER.—In Paris, FRANKLIN B. CARPENTER. The members of Hoboken Lodge, No. 35, F. and A. M., are requested to meet at their Lodge Rooms this A. M., at 11½ o'clock. By order of E. BOOTES, W. M.

JONES.—At Woodbury, L. I., on Tuesday, July 7, after a short illness, WILLIAM H. JONES, eldest brother of the late Walter R. Jones, and father of Oliver H. Jones of this City, aged 83 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, July 10, at 3 o'clock, from St. John's Church, Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., without further invitation.

KNAPP.—In West Morrisania, on Thursday, July 9, FRANCES SOPHIA SMITH, eldest daughter of Lewis R. and Nancy S. Knapp, in the 25th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family, also her uncles, William, David and Samuel J. Sherwood, are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, July 11, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her father, West Morrisania.

TURNURE.—On Thursday morning, July 9, after a long and painful illness, RACHEL, wife of John L. Turnure.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, July 9, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 57 West 26th-st., without further invitation.

WOOD.—On Thursday morning, July 9, ELLEN WOOD, wife of the late John Wood, of Chillicothe, O., in the 61st year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Frank Work, No. 46 West 21st-st., on Saturday morning, July 11, at 10½ o'clock, without further notice.

☞ Chillicothe and Cincinnati papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 369.—July 9, 1863.
5, 47, 74, 58, 51, 38, 31, 46, 16, 12, 68, 75.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 370.—July 9, 1863.
38, 57, 39, 50, 14, 71, 41, 73, 42, 18, 72, 16, 59.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

CLOTHING
FOR
YOUTHS AND CHILDREN,
OF
LINEN MARSEILLES
AND
SUMMER WOOLENS.
ASSORTMENT very fine, and STYLES entirely new.
DEVLIN & CO.,
Corner BROADWAY and GRAND-ST.,
Corner BROADWAY and WARREN-ST.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—In drawing of June 27, No. 9,887 drew $100,000; No. 17,288 drew $50,000; No. 18,102 drew $30,000; No. 8,453 drew $10,000; No. 1,628 drew $5,000, being the five capital prizes. Thirty ⅌ cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished. Highest price paid for Doubloons, and all kinds of Gold and Silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW
the causes and treatment of dyspepsia, read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free, at the principal newspaper depots throughout the country, at E. Warner's, No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

A GUIDE TO THE HUDSON RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES. Muslin. Price $1. A GUIDE TO LAKE GEORGE AND LAKE CHAMPLAIN. Muslin. Price 75 cents. A GUIDE TO SARATOGA, WHITE MOUNTAINS, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, and other Summer Retreats. Muslin. Price 75 cents. A GUIDE TO NEW-YORK CITY AND NEIGHBORHOOD. Muslin. Price 75c. A GUIDE TO THE FALLS OF NIAGARA AND VICINITY. Muslin. Price 75c.

Each book contains twelve beautifully colored engravings from photographs, with copious descriptions. Can be had also in paper covers. Price 40c. For sale on the cars, steamboats and at the hotels at the water-places, or will be mailed free, on receipt of price, by the Publishers.
T. NELSON & SONS, No. 137 Grand-st., New-York.

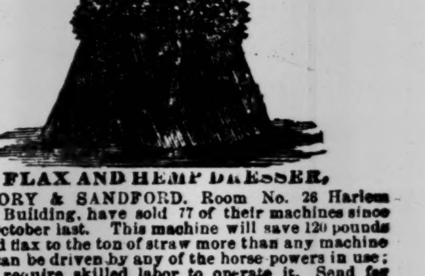
THE HEPTAMERON—BY MARGARET, QUEEN OF NAVARRE—Fully translated from a genuine copy of the original work. This is the richest treat to be found in French literature. Just published in a very neat volume of 540 pages, cloth, gilt, with 12 pictorial illustrations, for $1 20; by mail, securely enveloped, $1 35. C. BLANCHARD, No. 3 Ann-st.

THE CAUSE OF STRAINING.
THE CAUSE OF STRAINING.
THE CAUSE OF STRAINING.

If those who suffer either Constipation, Indigestion, Costiveness, Piles, Dyspepsia, &c., would use Dr. Radway's Regulating Pills, in place of the common aloe pills, they would avoid the unnatural habit of straining, and quickly rid themselves of the disease. This straining that is forced upon the patient when at stool is caused by the irritation of the mucous membrane of the lower bowels. Bear in mind that all of these common pills of aloes, &c., never dissolve in the stomach, or exert the least influence on the liver, but are carried to the lower bowels, and there, by their drastic and unnatural influence, occasion irritation, and instead of securing a natural movement or evacuation, induce an irritating discharge, which involves cramps, wrenching pains, straining, tenesmus, frequently sending the patient to the water-closet on futile errands. DR. RADWAY'S PILLS are the only safe Pills to take. They act directly on the Liver and purify the blood. One to six boxes will cure any disease that the most popular [illegible] cure. Sold at No. 87 Maiden-la[illegible] by all Druggists.

DEFEAT OF TH[illegible]
DEFEAT OF TH[illegible]
DEFEAT OF TH[illegible]
DEFEAT OF TH[illegible]
DEFEAT OF TH[illegible]
DEFEAT OF TH[illegible]
THE
GREAT BATTLE AT [illegible]
GREAT BATTLE AT [illegible]
GREAT BATTLE AT [illegible]
GREAT BATTLE AT [illegible]
GREAT BATTLE AT [illegible]
GREAT BATTLE AT GETTYSBURGH.

FRANK LESLIE'S
ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER,
ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER,
ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER,
ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER,
ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER,
ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER,
NOW READY.
CONTAINING
MAMMOTH ENGRAVINGS
MAMMOTH ENGRAVINGS
MAMMOTH ENGRAVINGS
MAMMOTH ENGRAVINGS
MAMMOTH ENGRAVINGS
MAMMOTH ENGRAVINGS
OF THE
BATTLE OF GETTYSBURGH,
BATTLE OF GETTYSBURGH,
BATTLE OF GETTYSBURGH,
BATTLE OF GETTYSBURGH,
BATTLE OF GETTYSBURGH,
BATTLE OF GETTYSBURGH,
FROM SKETCHES MADE BY SPECIAL ARTISTS
WITH THE
ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.



FLAX AND HEMP DRESSER,
MALLORY & SANDFORD, Room No. 28 Harlem Railroad Building, have sold 77 of their machines since the 22d October last. This machine will save 120 pounds of dressed flax to the ton of straw more than any machine in use; can be driven by any of the horse-powers in use; does not require skilled labor to operate it. Send for circular.

MARTIN'S LIFE CORDIAL.
THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY FOR CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, CHOLERA INFANTUM, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, SUMMER COMPLAINT, PAIN AND CRAMP IN THE STOMACH, SOUR STOMACH AND HEARTBURN.

It relieves those disagreeable symptoms of DYSPEPSIA, NAUSEA, and RISING of FOOD after eating, and as a SOOTHING SYRUP for CHILDREN, it has no equal. It regulates the bowels, allays pain, and under its very SOOTHING effects the child gently drops into a quiet slumber, and awakes refreshed and invigorated. It is very pleasant to the taste, and children, instead of refusing to take it, cry for the medicine after once tasting it. Call for circular and read certificates from such men as Prof. N. P. Hill, of Brown University; Rev. Horace James, of Worcester, Mass., now Chaplain of the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts, and Superintendent of Blacks, Newbern, N. C., officers in the army, and others.

N. B.—This article is warranted, even in the most obstinate cases, and Agents are particularly requested to pay back the money, where satisfactory evidence is given that the medicine has proved ineffectual.

Agents in New-York City:
F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.
H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row.
RUSHTON & CO., No. 10 Astor House.
CASWELL, MACK & CO., Fifth-av. Hotel.
WM. GREY, No. 301 Broadway.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH,
For the Laundry, and
KINGSFORD'S CORN STARCH,
For Puddings, Custards, Blanc Mange, Ice Cream, &c.,
AFFORD THE BEST VALUE TO THE CONSUMER.
For fourteen years in universal use, they have stood unrivaled by any other Starch, and can always be depended upon as in every respect perfect.

ROCKAWAY, L. I.,
SEA BATHING.
The Pavilion Hotel is now open for the Season. Cottages, rooms en suite for families, or single rooms, can be engaged by addressing R. BAINBRIDGE.

FOR THE WEST!!
TICKETS ARE SOLD FOR ALL POINTS WEST,
AT THE OFFICE OF THE
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY,
FOOT OF CORTLANDT-STREET.
This line, *via* Allentown and Harrisburgh, has not been broken
BY THE RECENT INVASION OF PENNSYLVANIA.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent.

"RIDE A JACK HORSE," &c.
The old nursery rhyme never contemplated that the rider would ever get to "Banbury Cross," but the Patent Cantering Horses will take any child away from being cross at all times. These wonderful self-propelling horses for sale by S. W. SMITH, No. 498 Broadway. Call in with the little folks, and take a ride.

V. L.
DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY IMMEDIATELY CURED by Dr. TOBIAS' VENITIAN LINIMENT. It never fails. At this season, no family should be without it. Only 25 cents. Warranted perfectly harmless to take internally. Sold by all druggists.

HOW TO REDUCE THE PRICE OF COAL.
Buy "Fish's Patent Lamp Heating apparatus," adapted to either Kerosene or Gas. A meal for five persons cooked at a cost of half a cent. Call or send for an illustrated descriptive pamphlet.
WM. D. RUSSELL, Agent,
No. 206 Pearl-st., New-York.

MOSQUITO NETS,
MOSQUITO LACE,
all new styles of PATENT CANOPIES, RINGS, AND FRAMES.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 359 BROADWAY, New-York.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST-MARSHAL,
EIGHT DISTRICT, No. 1,190 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1863.
THE DRAFTING OF PERSONS LIABLE to military duty to fill the quota required under the orders of the President of the United States, will take place at these headquarters, No. 1,190 Broadway, on MONDAY next, July 1[illegible] at 10 o'clock A. M.
BENJ. F. MANIERRE,
Provost Marshal.
SPENCER KIRBY,
Commissioner of Board of Enrollment.
GEO. F. WOODWARD, M. D.,
Surgeon of Board of Enrollment.

"BUY ME AND I'LL DO YOU GOOD."—USE DR. LANGLEY'S ROOT AND HERB BITTERS, for jaundice, costiveness, liver complaint, humors, indigestion, dyspepsia, piles, dizziness, headache, drowsiness and all diseases arising from disordered stomach, torpid liver and bad blood, to which all persons are subject in Spring and Summer. Sold by GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., No. 11 Marshall-st., and by all dealers in medicines.

SIGHT, HEARING AND HEALTH RESTORED.—DR. GARDNER, No. 194 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., can be consulted daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., (Sundays excepted) on diseases of the eye, ear, throat, lungs, catarrh, kidneys, genital organs, rheumatism, neuralgia and general debility.

COMPANY D, FIFTEENTH REGIMENT NEW-YORK VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS.—The members of this Company will be paid at No. 63 Bleecker-st., on FRIDAY, 10th inst., at 9½ A. M. By order of
Lieut. C. E. HARGOUS.

FOR SALE—TWO COWS AND CALVES, AND one brown pony suitable for saddle or harness. Apply at No. 78 East 26th-st.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,

NEW-YORK, June 29, 1863.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, I hereby give notice that I will, until the 31st day of July, inclusive, receive subscriptions at PAR for UNITED STATES BONDS OF THE LOAN OF 1862, bearing Six (6) per cent. interest in GOLD COIN, commonly known as FIVE-TWENTIES.

JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer U. S.

LAKE ERIE AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.

The Lake Erie and Pacific Railroad Company, in the State of Indiana, now offer for sale their entire issue of $890,000 First, and only, Mortgage Bonds, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York.

These bonds are secured by a DEED OF TRUST, constituting the FIRST and ONLY lien upon the entire Road, its franchises, appurtenances, rolling stock, &c.

Its route is along the White Water Valley, from Rushville to Union, a distance of about sixty miles, and passes through the richest, best cultivated and most densely populated portion of the State of Indiana.

The road is the CENTRAL SECTION of the otherwise completed TRUNK LINE, connecting the great Southwest at LOUISVILLE, Ky., on the Ohio River, and at an early day with TOLEDO and SANDUSKY, on Lake Erie.

The Company is wholly without debt (except its bonded debt) and being strong in its local traffic, and connecting with roads that must necessarily largely increase the volume of its revenues, the BOARD OF DIRECTORS, with great confidence, invite the attention of capitalists to these securities, believing that they offer an opportunity for a first-class railroad investment, than which, in their judgment, there is no better to be had.

The published exhibits of the Company, together with a map showing the locality and advantages of the Road, can be had from either of the Trustees of the Deed of Trust, in this City, named below, and from either whom the bonds are only to be had.

TRUSTEES:
GEORGE A. ROBBINS,
No. 64 William-st.
GEORGE T. M. DAVIS,
No. 47 Exchange-place.

NEW-YORK, May 18, 1863.

AGENCY OF THE U. S. 5-20 YEAR 6 PER CENT LOAN.

OFFICE OF
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 WALL-ST., N. Y.

We are instructed to continue AS AGENTS to supply these Bonds AT PAR, interest in Gold, commencing at the time of subscription.

Orders accompanied by draft or current funds will receive prompt attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN SECURITIES AND GOLD.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

Will continue to furnish

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,

as long as issued by Government, at par and interest.

CHECKS ON CITY BANKS received in payment.

INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, for sale at market rate—

U. S. 6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Gold.

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Currency.

SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.

VERMILYE & CO.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,

NO. 38 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK.

It having been determined to extend the time for the issue of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, we shall continue to act as agents and furnish the bonds as heretofore, at par, with interest commencing from date of subscription.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS. NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,

No. 40 Wall-st.,
BANKERS

and dealers in United States Government Securities of all Descriptions.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected promptly. The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for, at the market price.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

Gold for duties at current rates.

Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

YOUNG & HALLOCK.

EXCHANGE AND BANKING OFFICE,
No. 2 Park-place, corner Broadway.

EDWARD R. YOUNG, } Broadway Bank Building, N.Y.
LEWIS S. HALLOCK, }

UNCURRENT MONEY AND SPECIE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION COLLECTIONS MADE IN ALL PARTS OF THE U. S. REVENUE STAMPS FOR SALE.

ST. LOUIS MUNICIPAL BONDS, 6 PER CENT.

LOUISVILLE WATER BONDS, 7 per cent.
QUINCEY (Ill.) MUNICIPAL BONDS, 8 per cent.
(Interest promptly paid upon the above.)

Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Stock, and other Railway Securities. Various descriptions of County, City and Town Bonds for sale. Apply to

GEORGE C. DUNBAR,
No. 67 William, corner of Cedar-st.

FOR SALE.

Sacramento Valley 1st mtg. 10 per cent. R. R. Bonds.
Sacramento, Placer and Nevada 1st mtg. 10 per cent. R. R. Bonds.
Auburn City (California) 8 per cent R. R. Bonds.
Santa Clara County 7 per cent. R. R. Bonds.
San Mateo County 7 per cent. R. R. Bonds.

All the above are in California, and the interest paid in gold, but the second in the list. Apply to

GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly.

The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for at the market price in currency, at the option of holders.

KETCHUM, SON & CO.,
No. 49 Exchange-place.

ROBERT LOWDEN,

(Late of the firm of Johnson & Lowden,)
FOREIGN EXCHANGE BROKER,
No. 42 Pine-st.
CALIFORNIA COUPONS PURCHASED

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 4 Hanover-st.

BANK DEPARTMENT STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
ALBANY, March 11, 1863. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236, Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes issued to the Bowery Bank, of the City of New-York, will be redeemed at par by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, for (6) six years from this date, and not thereafter.

The outstanding circulating notes of said Bank must be presented as aforesaid for redemption within six years from the date of this notice, and all notes which shall not be thus presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK,
Superintendent.

m13-law6m.F.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, July 2, 1863.

THE HENRY D. BARTO AND COMPANY'S BANK (Trumansburgh,) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of The Atlantic Bank, of the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—We will pay the Coupons maturing 1st of August and 1st of September, of the First and Second Mortgage Bonds of the above Company, less the interest for the unexpired time.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1863.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors and Inspectors of the next election will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, July 14, 1863. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

P. M. BRYSON,
Cashier.

SOMES, BROWN & CO. COLLECT CLAIMS against the Government and PROCURE PATENTS, propose for contracts, purchase Quartermasters', Ordinance, Navy Agent and other vouchers, procure settlement of arrears of PAY, BOUNTY and PENSIONS. No. 2 PARK-PLACE, N. Y., and 476 7th-st. WASHINGTON, D. C.

COUPONS OF SAN FRANCISCO CITY and California State Bonds bought on best terms or collected. All prime California Securities bought and sold on commission. WM T. COLEMAN & CO., 70 Wall-st.

BILLS ON SAN FRANCISCO FOR SALE and credits available in Pacific States issued by

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, on Saturday, the 13th day of June, 1863:

RESOURCES.		
Loans and Discounts		$2,978,002 12
Overdrafts		
Due from Banks		157,983 16
Due from the Directors of the Bank	$21,200 00	
Due from Brokers		
Real Estate		200,000 00
Specie		441,970 88
Cash items, viz.: Checks and drafts taken on deposit the day previous		609,125 11
Stocks—United States sixes and New-York State sixes		415,600 00
Promissory and United States 73-10 Notes, and Indebtedness Certificates		568,800 00
Bonds and Mortgages		4,058 37
Bills of Solvent Banks and United States Demand Notes		26,106 00
Bills of Suspended Banks	$	
Loss and Expense Account		12,120 65
Total		$5,413,160 29
LIABILITIES.		
Capital		$1,500,000 00
Circulation Registered	$220,000 00	
Circulation not Registered		
Less Notes on hand	125,421 00—	94,579 00
Profits		250,580 56
Due to Banks		351,283 11
Due to Individuals and Corporations other than Banks and Depositors		
Due Treasurer of the State of New-York		
Due Depositors, on demand		3,213,306 12
Amount due, not included in the above heads		
Dividends uncalled for		3 417 50
Total		$5,413,160 29

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: LUCIUS HOPKINS, President, and JAMES BUELL, Cashier, of the Importers' and Traders' Bank, located and doing business at New-York, in said county, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 13th day of June, 1863, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

LUCIUS HOPKINS, President,
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 9th day of July, 1863.

HENRY GOLDSMITH, Notary Public County of New-York.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, on Saturday, the 13th day of June, 1863:

RESOURCES.		
Loans and Discounts		$547,576 75
Overdrafts		—
Due from Banks		6,481 51
Due from the Directors of the Bank	$37,076	
Due from Brokers	50,000	
Real Estate		75,968 00
Specie		37,019 93
Cash Items, viz		48,573 39
Stocks—New-York and United States	99,000	
Promissory Notes	—	—99,000 00
Bonds and Mortgages		—
Bills of Solvent Banks		2,000 00
Bills of Suspened Banks		—
Loss and Expense Account		4,650 00
United States Notes		91,132 00
Total		$912,401 49
LIABILITIES.		
Capital		$206,525 00
Circulation Registered	$95,020	
Circulation not Registered	—	
Total	$95,020	
Less Notes on hand	1,634—	93,386 00
Profits		53,812 53
Due to Banks		1 06
Due to Individuals and Corporations other than Banks and Depositors		—
Due Treasurer of the State of New-York		—
Due Depositors, on demand		557,540 30
Amount Due, not included under either of the above heads		1,136 60
Total		$912,401 49

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.: CHAS. JENKINS, President, and W. S. CARMAN, Cashier of the East River Bank, a Bank located and doing business at the City of New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself, saith, that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 13th day of June, 1863, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

CHARLES JENKINS, President.
W. S. CARMAN, Cashier

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents the 9th day of July, 1863.

JOHN VAN ORDEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

OFFICE OF NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Books of Subscription to the increased Capital of the NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY are now open at the office of the Company, No. 6 Wall-st., and will continue open until the 10th day of August next, at which date the books will be closed. By order.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH Railroad Company offer to pay in advance their river line certificates due Sept. 15, 1863; also, the interest on their mortgage bonds due Sept. 1 and Nov. 1, 1863, deducting the Government tax and interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum for the prepayment.

Certificates and coupons may be presented for payment at the office of WM. C. GILMAN, Esq. No. 46 Pine-st., New-York. J. N. McCULLOUGH, President.

$5.000.—FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER Cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the Broad-st. Railroad in the City of Newark, for sale by CHARLES W. ELLIOTT, No. 6 Jauncy-court, or No. 39 Wall-st.

DISCHARGED SOLDIERS OF THE Twenty-fifth Regiment New-York Volunteers can have their bounty advanced by CLARKE & ELLIOTT, No. 639 Broadway, New-York.

DISCHARGED SOLDIERS OF THE Thirty-sixth regiment can have their bounties advanced by CLARKE & ELLIOTT, No. 659 Broadway, New-York.

CALIFORNIA AND WASHOE SILVER Mining Stocks bought and sold on commission by WM T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

CORNER THIRD AVENUE AND TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET.
CHARTERED 1354.
Six per cent. interest allowed.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 20TH JULY, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

AUG'S F. LEE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

NO. 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.

Open daily from 10 A. M., to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT on larger sums. Money deposited on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1.

EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, } Vice-Presidents.
WM. S. WHITLOCK, }
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

No. 177 Chatham-square, New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
INTEREST ON MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 20, WILL COMMENCE ON JULY 1.
The July Dividend will be paid free of Government tax.

Bank open daily from 10 to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—THE BOARD of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of five per cent. per annum of all sums of five hundred dollars and under entitled thereto, and at the rate of four per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars entitled thereto, payable at the Bank on and after the 20th inst.

All interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest from this date.

The Bank is open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 5 to 7 P. M.

JOHN S. DICKERSON, } Secretaries.
JAMES BRYCE, }

NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest (free of Government tax) be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, as follows: On sums of five hundred dollars and under at the rate of five per cent. per annum; and on sums exceeding five hundred dollars at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, 20th inst. The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal.

WM. H. MACY, President.

WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.

OPEN DAILY, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.; also on MONDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 4 to 7 P. M.

N. B.—MONEY to LEND on BOND and MORTGAGE.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WILLIAM M. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
SILVANUS S. WARD, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st., open every day from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings, from 5 to 7.

Deposits made on or before July 20, will bear interest from July 1. Bank books in English, German and French.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 283 Bowery. Open daily from 10 o'clock, A. M., to 7 o'clock, P. M. Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; five per cent. per annum on larger sums. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

CHAS. PECK, President.

JAS. P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD-AV.—Deposits made on or before Saturday, July 11, will bear interest from the 1st July. Bank open from 9 to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 8 P. M. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

JUNE 20, 1863.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE CHEAP—SEVERAL SPLENDID shifting top buggies, fine four-seat rockaway, Germantown, sundown coaches, express wagons, new and second-hand harness, &c., at TAYLOR'S Carriage Repository, No. 66 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

"PARTICIPATING INSURANCE."
OFFICE OF THE
CONTINENTAL INS. CO.,
No. 102 Broadway.

CASH CAPITAL, (all paid in)........$500,000 00
SURPLUS July 1, 1863........778,772 23
LIABILITIES........27,148 04

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1863.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIFTY PER CENT. to its customers, upon the premiums earned during the year ending 1st inst., on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business, and Scrip will be issued on the 10th day of September to Policy-holders for the amount to which they are respectively entitled.

ALSO,

An INTEREST DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT. on all outstanding Scrip, payable in cash on the 10th day of September next.

ALSO,

A semi-annual CASH DIVIDEND of SEVEN PER CENT. upon the capital of the Company, payable to the stockholders of their legal representatives on and after Monday, 13th inst.

The Scrip Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th of September.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND

OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW-YORK, No. 170 BROADWAY, JULY 8, 1863.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of 3½ ℔ cent., payable on 10th inst. LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., }
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Illinois Central Railroad Company have this day declared a dividend of Two (2) per Cent., free from Government tax, upon all the shares and canceled bonds scrip standing in the names of holders on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 20th day of July instant, payable on and after the 1st day of August, upon all shares the calls upon which shall have been duly paid, and that the dividend upon the full-paid stock shall be a discharge of the interest payable thereon on the 1st day of January next, and payable upon surrender of the coupons issued therefor.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the afternoon of the 20th to the morning of the 30th of July. THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1863.

THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest at the rate of Five per cent per annum on all sums of five dollars and upward, and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and Four per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the depositors, free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, the 20th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst.

This bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees,

THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.

G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS, }
No. 67 Bleecker-st., July 8, 1863. }

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend, or interest, under the provision of the by-laws, for the last six months ending the 30th June, as follows: at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and under $500, and at the rate of four per cent. per annum on all sums amounting to $500 and upward, free from Government tax, payable on and after the third Monday, being the 20th, of this month.

The interest is carried to the credit of depositors as principal on the first inst.

ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.—The usual dividend at the rate of six per cent per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on larger sums, will be paid to depositors, free from Government tax, on and after MONDAY, July 20, 1863. Interest not called for will be credited as principal. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. until 3 P. M., and on Thursday from 5 to 7 P. M.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD CO., OFFICE NO. 18 WILLIAM-ST., }
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1863. }

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. will be paid at this office to the holders of the Guaranteed Stock of this Company on the 1st day of August next. The Transfer Books for the Guaranteed Stock will be closed on the 15th day of July next, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopened on the 3d day of August following, at 10 A. M.

HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 68 WALL-ST., }
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1863. }

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent. has been declared, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 13th inst.

By order of the Board.

ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

AGENCY ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 62 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 3, 1863. }

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. (FREE of Government tax) has been declared by the Ætna Insurance Company, of Hartford, payable on demand. New-York shareholders will be paid at this office.

JAS. A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO.
OFFICE, No. 48 WALL-ST., (Bank of New-York Building.)

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent.—free of Government tax—has this day been declared, payable on 10th inst.

JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1863. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. upon the capital stock, free from Government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1863.

JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 18 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. V. TILYOU, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF }
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863. }

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day. By order, GEO. HODGSDON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 8 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

CENTRAL PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 168 Broadway. }

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four (4) per Cent. free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on the 13th inst.

JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 9, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., }
No. 106 Broadway, corner of Pine-st. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. net, payable on demand.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 7, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1863. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Ten Per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable to the Stockholders on and after the 10th inst.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INS. CO., }
No. 41 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, June 27, 1863. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8) per cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on demand. WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 92 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1863. }

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. (5) has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on demand, free of Government tax.

THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1863. }

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors has this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1863. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on the 10th inst., free of Government tax. THOMAS F. JEREMIAH, Sec.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable to the Stockholders, free from Government tax, on and after Wednesday, July 1, 1863. By order of the Board.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Market Bank have this day declared a dividend of Four per cent, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. R. BAYLES, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, }
NEW-YORK, June 29, 1863. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (free of Government tax) payable to the Stockholder on Monday, the 6th of July.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1863. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 16th inst. T. Y. BROWN, Secretary

THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF ST. LOUIS, }
ST. LOUIS, July 1, 1863. }

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of this Company on the 30th ult., a nett dividend of three per cent. was declared, payable to New-York stockholders, at the Bank of America, on and after the 15th inst. R. F. BARRY, Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable on and after July 6.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

No. 67 WALL-ST., July 8, 1863.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand. P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS

INTEREST NOTICE.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, No. 177 CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863. }

By order of the Trustees, depositors are hereby notified that interest at the rate of *Six (6) per Cent. per Annum, free of Government tax,* will be paid, on and after the 20th instant, on all sums from $5 to $500 which have been deposited three or six months previous to this date, and on larger amounts a dividend, free of tax, at the rate of Five (5) per Cent pero Annum. Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors, and will draw interest as principal.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOS. P. COOPER, Secretary.

58TH DIVIDEND

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Have declared their usual semi-annual dividend of

TEN PER CENT

out of the earnings for the last six months, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after 1st of July next.

June 11, 1863. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, }
NORWICH, CONN., June 25, 1863. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, (free from Government tax,) has been declared payable on the 15th proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, (transfer agency,) No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, to stockholders whose names are registered on the books of the Company on the 11th proximo, at said transfer agency. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, the 11th, and reopened on Thursday, the 16th of July, 1863.

G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO. }
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 10, 1863. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of six per cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st of August next.

Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company.

The transfer books will be closed from the 21st instant until August 3. GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 20. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 1 3d-av. The Trustees have declared a Dividend to depositors of Six Per Cent. on sums of $500 and under, and Five Per Cent on sums over $500, free from Government Tax, payable on or after the 22d July. Dividends not drawn will bear interest as principal.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free from Government tax, for the current six months ending June 30, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after Wednesday, July 1, 1863. The transfer books will remain closed from the 23d day of June until the morning of Tuesday, July 7. By order of the Board.

June 23, 1863. WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1863. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TWELVE (12) PER CENT.

Upon the Capital Stock, free from Government Tax, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, July 1, 1863.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' BANK, }
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1863. }

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.—AT A MEETING of the Board of Directors held this day, a dividend of four (4) per cent. free from Government tax, was declared and made payable to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the sixth July next, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE GUARDIAN LIFE INS. CO. }
OF NEW-YORK CITY, July 1, 1863. }

AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF THREE and One-half (3½) per Cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Company on and after WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst. The transfer-books will be closed to the 8th inst. By order. H. V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.

OFFICE No. 70 WALL-STREET, }
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—BREVOORT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The directors of this company have this day declared its Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand. JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK—158TH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government Tax, payable on and after July 1. The Transfer Books will be closed to this date until 1st July. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

JUNE 16, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 110 Broadway, Metropolitan Bank Building, New-York, July 9, 1863. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a half per cent., (free from Government tax) payable on demand. HENRY BEECKMAN, Secretary.

CHATHAM BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of Four (4) per cent., free from Government tax, has been this day declared, payable on and after July 1, until when the transfer books will remain closed.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 27, 1863.

WILLIAMSBURGH CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
BROOKLYN, July 3, 1863. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. payable on demand.

H. GIROUX, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1863. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

J. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INS. CO., }
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1863. }

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TWELVE AND a half per cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand. E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 45 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

JULY 1, 1863.

CASH CAPITAL........$400,000
SURPLUS { after providing for all outstanding Claims, and Dividend of Six Per Cent. declared this day. } 55,000
NET ASSETS........$455,000

The Company hereby give notice that they have increased their Capital from $200,000 to $400,000, which is all paid in, and together with their surplus is securely invested.

They also give notice that they are prepared to issue additional Policies of Fire Insurance, based upon the increased Capital, and respectfully solicit the liberal favors of the public, as special regard for their interests has been had, in doubling the security offered.

DORAS L. STONE, President.

BENJ. S. MALCOT, Secretary.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Office No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

CASH CAPITAL, $150,000. SURPLUS OVER, $175,000.
Total Assets, over $325,000.

This Company insures against loss and damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation, on the most favorable terms.

Eighty per cent. of the profits annually divided in scrip, bearing 6 per cent. interest, while a liberal reduction in the premium will be made to those preferring non-participation policies.

Particular attention paid to rent and leasehold insurances. ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, AT THE corner of Broadway and Chambers-st., a BUNDLE OF PAPERS AND LETTERS, of no value to any but the owner. A man using a crutch was seen to pick them up by a police officer, a moment after they were dropped. A liberal reward will be paid by leaving them at the St. Nicholas Hotel, or at the office of CHARLES BUTLER, Esq., No. 12 Wall-st.

CERTIFICATE LOST.—THE FOLLOWING Certificate of Stock, issued in the name of Countess Charlotte Knuth, has been lost, viz.: No. 14,445, ten shares of the Bank of Commerce in New-York, dated Nov. 21, 1856. The transfer of the same has been stopped, and notice is hereby given that application will be made for the issue of a new certificate. EDWARD BECH,

No. 62 Beaver-st.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, TUESDAY EVENING, a gold (Hunting case) WATCH, M. J. Tobias, Liverpool, maker, with vest chain and seal attached; initials of the owner on the stone of the seal. The above reward will be paid, and no questions asked, by delivering said watch and chain at No. 48 Pine-st., basement.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 4,476, FOR THREE shares of the capital stock of the Panama Railroad Company, dated 14th November, 1856, standing in the name of WM. B. RENSHAW. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same, application having been made for a new certificate.

$25 DOLLARS REWARD WILL BE paid, and no questions asked, for the recovery of Certificate No. 39,191 for 21 shares New-York Central Railroad stock, stolen from No. 66 7th-st. The transfer has been stopped. Address WM. ALSOP, No. 66 7th-st., New-York.

STOLEN—FROM A PASSENGER IN THE 6TH-AV. car Wednesday evening, a wallet containing $30 in small notes, and Wetmore & Co's. check on the Merchants' Exchange Bank, for one thousand and forty 20-100 dollars, ($1,040 20,) payment of which is stopped. A suitable reward will be paid if returned to No. 81 Vesey-st.

STRAYED, ON THE 3D INST., FROM THE pasture of the subscribers, near Pleasantville, town of Mount Pleasant, Westchester County, N. Y., a bay horse, about 16 hands high, with long switch tail, and small white spot in the forehead. A liberal reward will be paid for his return, or for information leading to his recovery. MILTON HYATT, Pleasantville; or HYATT & MOUNT, No. 124 Warren-st., New-York.

$10 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE return of a MOCKING BIRD which flew away from No. 19 East 26th-st., on the 8th inst.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD. BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 14th day of July, 1863, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the CARGO OF THE PRIZE SLOOP NEPTUNE, consisting of 114 bbls. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE, and 13 BALES OF COTTON.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

JULY 1, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 14th day of July, 1863, at 11 o'clock, at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, cargo of prize-sloop ANGELINA, viz.:

23 BALES UPLAND COTTON.

Also, cargo of prize-sloop EMELINE, viz.:

43 BALES UPLAND COTTON.

Also, at the same place, at 12 o'clock, the prize-sloop ANGELINA, her tackle, &c., as she now lies.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 10th day of July, 1863, at 11 o'clock, at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the cargo of prize schooner *Sue*, consisting of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
SADDLERY,
BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

Catalogues are now ready, and goods can be examined on THURSDAY, 9th inst.

ROBT. MURRAY,
U. S. Marshal.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

THIS DAY at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, a large and well selected stock of fine furniture, for parlors, chambers, reception-rooms and dining-rooms, en suite and in separate parcels to suit; rosewood etageres, armoire-a-glace, secretaries, canterburies, work-tables, centre and fancy tables, library and secretary bookcases, hall stands, chairs, Turkish lounges and easy chairs, sideboards, extension dining-tables and chairs, French plate pier glass, and sundry articles by manuscript.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell the following described stocks and coupons at auction on SATURDAY, July 18, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., in the City of New-York, viz.:

$94,000 Illinois and Michigan Canal Stock of 1860, Nos. 900 to 993 inclusive, $1,000 each.

$600 State of Louisiana Coupons, due April 1, 1861.

$540 do. do. do. do. May 1, 1861.

These stocks and coupons will be sold by virtue of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, entitled, "An act to establish a general system of Banking and the amendments thereto," said stocks and coupons being the assets of the State Bank of Illinois at Shawneetown, Illinois. The payment of interest on these bonds was suspended by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, approved February 19, 1859, until otherwise provided by law, and no provision for the renewal of the payment of interest has been made. The Supreme Court of the State of Illinois has decided that these bonds are valid and binding on the State.

JESSIE K. DUBOIS,
Auditor of the State of Illinois.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

BY JAMES M. MILLER, ON SATURDAY, July 11th, 1863, at two o'clock, on the premises of the late JAMES CONNER, deceased, in the town and county of WESTCHESTER, N.Y., under the direction of the executrix and executors, the very valuable mansion house, and about 100 acres of land in high state of cultivation, improvements costly and nearly new. On the premises, independent of the mansion house, is a new cottage, well arranged, old homestead, two stables, two valuable barns, &c. Location unsurpassed for respectability and health; accessible by steamboats and railroads. Persons wishing to view the property can stop at Williams Bridge almost any hour, where conveyance can be procured at all times. One-half of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, if desired, for a term of years. Maps and particulars at the office.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY at Morristown, N. J. The subscribers, Executors of the estate of D. Day, deceased, will sell at public vendue, on SATURDAY, July 11, that valuable property formerly occupied by the deceased, adjoining the M. E. Church on Morris Green, consisting of a large house and barn, with a fine garden of about three-quarters of an acre, well stocked with the best of fruit. There is a front of 92 feet on the street. Also, a tenement house in Morris-st., advantageously located on the great thoroughfare to the depot. The sale will take place on SATURDAY, July 11, at Jacob Drake's Hotel, in Morristown, at 12 o'clock M., when the conditions of sale will be made known by

WM. DAY, } Executors.
JAS. BAYLIS, }

MORRISTOWN, N. J., July 8, 1863.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—FOR SALE AT AUCTION, on the 16th day of July inst., at 12 o'clock M., on the premises, 40 acres of land on Grace Church-st., in the town of Rye, Westchester County, within half a mile of the New-Haven Railroad depot in Portchester. The land formerly belonged to John Hawkins, and commands a beautiful view of Long Island Sound.

INSTRUCTION.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," 1855,

Is a reliable Educational Exchange,
For all who seek well-qualified Teachers;
For representing Teachers who wish Engagements;
For selling and renting School Properties;
For *giving* Parents information of good Schools.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.—Those who expect us to nominate them for vacancies for next School year should make early application. We receive orders for every kind of teacher, but have special call for superior music and French teachers.

Circular explaining plan and terms, and giving first-class educational and business references, sent for stamp.

G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 23.

Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Before that date, all applications by letter will be promptly answered.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY,

Stamford, Conn., will reopen Sept. 9. For circulars containing full particulars, apply to Dr. WEISSE, (a Professor in the school,) No. 30 West 15th-st., or to the Principal. Reference, Rev. R. R. BOOTH, No. 101 9th-st., New-York.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.

Nos. 435, 437, 439, Fifth-av.
New-York, will reopen
WEDNESDAY, Sept 9.
H. M. PIERCE, President.

BENJAMIN MASON'S COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y., For making Boys intelligent, healthy Christian Men. Circulars at No. 39 Nassau and No. 574 Broadway.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RECEIVES twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent professors from New-York. Pupils are received at any period. References—Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn., &c. For circulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

A GOOD HANDWRITING GUARANTEED to all, in ten lessons. Practical instruction in D. E. Book-keeping and business affairs. Separate rooms for ladies and for private instruction.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH,
No. 756 Broadway, corner 8th-st.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE DE JANON respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 Gramercy Park,

WILL REOPEN THURSDAY, SEPT. 24.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fifty-first Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal.

D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

TEACHERS.

AN EPISCOPAL CLERGYMAN DESIRES a position as teacher in a ladies' boarding and day school, in some healthy location in the vicinity of New-York. Would have no objection to purchase the entire interest, if all matters were agreeable. Address CLERGYMAN, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of READ, DREXEL & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, William G. Read retiring from business. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

WM. G. READ, }
ROBERT WINTHROP, } New-York.
DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1863.

The business of Read, Drexel & Co. will be continued by the undersigned, under the name of DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.

F. A. DREXEL, }
A. J. DREXEL, } Philadelphia.
J. W. DREXEL, }
ROBERT WINTHROP, New-York.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

MR. GEO. EDGAR UNDERHILL IS THIS day admitted a partner in our firm.

NATH'L L. & GEO. GRISWOLD.

NEW YORK, July 1, 1863.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,

Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Dealers.
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PROPERTY HOLDERS OF THE 19TH AND 12TH WARDS.

TAKE NOTICE.

By certain maps and other documents deposited in the Street Commissioner's office, it appears that the Commissioners—Messrs. John Scott, Walter Roche, and Elbert A. Woodward—for opening Madison-av., from the northerly line of 42d-st., to the southerly line of 86th-st., have completed their estimate and assessment therefor. And it also appears by such maps and other documents that the said Commissioners have disregarded, or at least departed from the safe and wholesome custom and law in such cases made and provided, viz: "That all cost and damage for such opening shall be assessed upon the several lots fronting or to front the same, or upon half the block between such fronts and the next adjoining street or avenue, and have embraced within the limits of their said several assessments all those pieces or parcels of land situated between 22d-st. and 101st-st. and the 4th and 5th avs. Also all those pieces of land situated between 87th-st. and 41st-st. and the 4th and 3d avs. Also all those pieces of land situated between 59th-st. and 41st-st. and the 5th and 6th avs.; and also that portion of the Central Park situated between 79th-st and 101st-st. And it further appears that the said assessment or report is to be presented for confirmation on Friday, the 17th day of July, 1863.

All persons, therefore, owning property between the 3d and 4th avs. and 41st and 86th sts., and between the 5th and 6th avs. and 41st and 59th sts., and between 86th and 101st sts., 4th and 5th avs, feeling themselves wronged and aggrieved by the imposition of the aforenamed assessment, together with the Commissioners of Central Park, are hereby respectfully invited to meet at the house of DAN'L WINKENS, Esq., corner 58th-st., and 3d-av., on FRIDAY EVENING next, July 10, 1863, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of consultation and advice, and to take such further measures as may be deemed necessary to invoke the aid of the Courts and proper authorities to relieve us of the illegal, unjust and oppressive assessment.

S. D. MOULTON, 49th st., 3d and Lexington avs.
THOS. PINCKNEY, 46th-st., 3d and Lexington avs.
S. S. STEPHENS, 51st-st., 3d and Lexington avs.
JOHN D. WELSH, 45th-st., 3d and Lexington avs.
BRYAN McCAHILL, 49th-st., 3d and Lexington avs.
JAMES G. BINCHILL, 29 4th-av.
F. & M. SCHAEFER, 4th-av., 51st-st.
STEINWAY & SONS, 4th-av., 52d and 53d sts.
DANL. WINKENS, 58th-st., 3d and Lexington avs.
JACOB AHLIS, 54th-st., 3d and Lexington avs.
JOHN BAYLIS, 54th-st., 3d and Lexington avs.
THOS. McSPEDON, 73d-st., 3d-av.
JOHN CALLAHAN, 7th st., 3d and 4th avs.
HUGH McCABE, 62d-st., 3d and Lexington avs.
J. L. BROWN, 62d-st., Lexington-av.
JOHN C. PARKER, 63d-st., 3d-av.
THOS. BOYLE, 49th-st., 3d and Lexington avs.
WILLIAM DONECKE, 48th-st., 3d av.
ASUAN BACKUS, corner 46th st. and 3d-av.
ANSON HERRICK, Lexington-av., 54th-st.
S. D. MOULTON, Chairman.

THOS. McCAHILL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings.—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against LLOYD GLOVER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of ENOS N. TAFT, No. 137 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of January next.—Dated July 9, 1863.

FRANCIS B. CARPENTER, Administrator.

jy 10-1aw 6mF*

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee, are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen, will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY at 1 o'clock P.M., until further notice, in room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON, } Committee on
JAMES MURRAY, } Lamps and Gas.
RICHARD O'BRIEN, }

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, }
GEO. A. JEREMIAH, } Committee on Police.
CHAS. H. HALL, }

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, } Committee on
JOHN FOX, } Public Buildings.
LEWIS R. RYERS. }

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SOMETHING NEW!

WHITE & MOORE'S
CELEBRATED

MALT COFFEE,

"As a substitute for coffee it is superior to anything now in use."—*Albany Evening Journal.*

"We advise all housekeepers to try it."—*Buffalo Daily Courier.*

"As a substitute it will prove wholesome and nutritious."—Dr. J. R. Chilton, analytical chemist.

Manufactured by WHITE & MOORE, Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 Bleecker-st., Albany, N. Y.

F. W. MOFFAT, No. 182 Washington-st., Sole Agent for the City of New-York.

For sale by the following jobbers: BODINE & CO., Nos. 196 and 198 Chambers-st. COUSE & DeCAMP, No. 72 Cortlandt-st. J. T. WILSON, Nos. 109 and 111 Warren-st. GARBUTT, BLACK & HENDRICK, Nos. 168 and 170 Chambers-st. PLATT BRUSH, No. 201 Chambers-st. BUSCHMANN & RODEFELT, No. 325 Greenwich-st. HILL & ACKERMAN, No. 91 Murray-st. BUNN & HERDER, No. 99 Murray and No. 113 Warren-st. PUPKE, THURBER & CO., Nos. 173 and 175 Chambers-st. BELL & ELDRIDGE, No. 198 Merchants'-row. C. SCHNEIDER & CO., No. 178 Chambers-st.

THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S MEDICAL INSTITUTION

Has been removed from No. 2 Bond-st. to No. 139 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, (*Near corner of Fulton.*)

Over the wholesale drug-store of A. B. SANDS & CO.

The celebrated Graefenberg Uterine Catholicon, and all of the Graefenberg Family Medicines, are sold wholesale and retail, as above.

DR. J. F. BRIDGE, the Resident Physician, will consult with his friends and patients at No. 139 WILLIAM-ST., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

☞ CAUTION.—BEWARE OF ANY OTHER UTERINE CATHOLICON. USE NOTHING BUT THE CATHOLICON MARKED "THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S," HAVING THE SEAL OF THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY AND THE NAME OF JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., ON THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER, AND HIS SIGNATURE ON THE INSIDE LABEL.

Unprincipled persons are endeavoring to palm off imitations and spurious articles as the genuine. Beware of imposition.

FISH'S LAMP-HEATING APPARATUS.

SUMMER FIRES DISPENSED WITH.

Boiling, frying, stewing, steeping with the flame that lights the room, adapted to kerosene lamp or gas. Send for illustrated descriptive pamphlets, which will be sent mail free.

WM. D. RUSSELL, Agent,
No. 206 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

300 DOZEN HALF BUSHEL PEACH BASKETS, Stave,
Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN OF UNDOUBTED RESPONSIBILITY will leave in few days to visit several European cities. Should any party have claims or other business transactions that they may desire to place in the hands of a competent person for adjustment, they will please address MERCHANT, Box 2228 Post-Office.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID CABINET OF MINERALS, geological specimens, shells and corals, comprising over 4,000 specimens, mostly of large cabinet size, and specially adapted for a college or other public institution. Address Prof. CHAS. S. STONE, Brooklyn, N.Y.

WANTED, TO LEASE FOR A FLORIST'S ESTABLISHMENT, from four to six lots of ground, situated any way from 14th to 71st sts., and between the 3d and 7th avs.; lots on the avenues preferred. Apply to A. REID, Florist, No. 807 Broadway.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE SIGMA PHI FRATERNITY will be held at Hamilton College on TUESDAY, July 14, at 7½ P. M. Orator—Hon. CHARLES B. SEDGWICK, of Syracuse. Poet—Rev. EDWARD HOPPER, of New-York.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 8—second floor.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (79th edition), 400 pages, nearly 100 Anatomical Illustrations, upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, instruments, &c., should purchase the original work, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; LANDON, No. 38 Lake-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

SECRET DISEASES, SECRET DISEASES.

SAMARITAN'S GIFT,
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
The most certain remedy ever used.
Yes, a positive cure.
Balsam Copavia and Mercury discarded.
Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure.
They are purely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.
Cures in from two to four days, and recent
CASES IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
No exposure, no trouble, no change whatever.
Price, male packages, $2; female, $3; sent by mail.
SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES,
A positive and permanent cure for
Syphilis, Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters, &c.
There is not another remedy known to equal it for the cure of Syphilis. It reaches and eradicates it.
Price, $1, or six bottles for $5. Sold by
H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row.,
J. H. EATON, No. 25 South 8th-st., Philadelphia.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England; and sold by their Agents, WELLS & CO., Franklin-st., New-York.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York: or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. No other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1831. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Lecture-room and Sunday school settees, &c.
Manufactured by ROBERT PATON,
No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, the 13th inst., for furnishing by contract at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City:

- Company Order Books.
- Company Clothing Account Books.
- Company Descriptive Books.
- Company Morning Report Books.
- Regimental General Order Books.
- Regimental Letter Books.
- Regimental Descriptive Books.
- Regimental Index Books.
- Regimental Order Books.
- Camp Kettles.
- Mess Pans.

Samples of which can be seen at this office.

Bidders will state the number of books they wish to furnish, and how soon they can make deliveries.

A proper guarantee must accompany the bids for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Books, &c.," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE, DEPARTMENT, corner of G and 22d-sts.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (?) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interests of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY,
GENERAL OFFICE, Milwaukee, June 25, 1863.

NOTICE TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the office of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, in Milwaukee, until Saturday, the 18th day of July, 1863, for the grading, masonry, bridging, cattle-guards, and fencing of 28 miles of the line of road extending from Columbus to the City of Portage.

The line will be divided into sections of convenient lengths, and proposals will be received for single sections, or for the whole line.

The line will be ready for the examination of contractors on and after July 6, and maps, profiles and plans, with specifications, may be examined at the Engineer's Office, in Milwaukee, on and after that date.

Parties proposing, who are unknown to the undersigned, will be required to give satisfactory references.

The work to be offered to contractors will include about 600,000 cubic yards of excavation in a desirable location of the country for doing work. PAYMENTS IN CASH.

The Company reserve the right to reject any or all proposals as may be deemed for their interest.

D. M. HUGHES, President,
WM. B. GILBERT, Chief Engineer.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 16th inst., for furnishing by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in this City:

Wall Tents and Flies,
Wall Tent Poles,
Wall Tent Pins, (large.)
Common Tent Pins,
Cavalry Bugle Cords.

Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will state the quantities they wish to furnish, and how soon they can make deliveries.

A proper guaranty must accompany each bid, for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserve the right to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.

Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing Wall Tents, &c.," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Dy. Qr. Mr. Gen.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 13th instant, for furnishing, by contract, at this depot:

Four-horse Army Wagon Harness.

Sample of which can be seen at this office.

Bidders will state the quantity they wish to furnish, and how soon they can make deliveries.

A proper guarantee must accompany the proposal for the execution of a contract.

The right is reserved by the United States to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing Harness," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, United States Army.

PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The undersigned will receive proposals to furnish four thousand (4,000) tons of railway iron, or any part thereof, for the track of the First Section of the "Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division."

The iron to be of American manufacture, of the best quality, and to be delivered either at Leavenworth or Kansas City.

Communications for further information to be addressed to the undersigned, or to SAMUEL HALLETT & Co., No. 58 Beaver-street, New-York. Terms, cash on delivery.

J. C. FREMONT,
Pres't. Union Pacific Railway, E. D.
NEW-YORK, June 9, 1863.

OFFICE OF STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Saturday, July 18, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M.

For regulating and grading, set curb and gutter, and flag in Fifty-eighth-street, between Third and Lexington avenues.

For regulating and grading, set curb and gutter, and flag Fifty-third-street, between Broadway and Seventh-avenue.

For regulating and grading Ninety-fourth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

For setting curb and gutter and flag Ninety-third-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

For setting curb and gutter and flag Eighty-fourth-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway.

For setting curb and gutter and flag One Hundred and Seventeenth street, from Third-avenue to East River.

For setting curb and gutter and flag Fiftieth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.

For resetting curb Fifty-fourth-street, between Third and Sixth avenues.

For flagging west side Lexington-avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets, and on north side Fortieth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.

For filling sunken lots on New-avenue, east, between One Hundred and Twenty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets.

For filling sunken lots, between One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets, and Third and Fourth avenues.

For fencing vacant lots in Sixth-avenue, from Fiftieth to Fifty-first-street; also, Fiftieth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Broadway.

For new hose carriage for Hose Company No. 36.

For building pier at the foot of Thirty-eighth-street, North River.

For building pier at the foot of One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, East River.

For dredging slip, between piers Nos. 36 and 37, North River.

For dredging slip, between piers Nos. 37 and 38, North River.

For dredging slip, between piers Nos. 30 and 31, East River.

For dredging slip foot of Gouverneur-street, East River.

For building a steam fire-engine and tender for Company number Twenty.

For building a steam fire-engine and tender for Company number Thirty-one.

For building a steam fire-engine and tender for Company number fifty-one.

For building a steam fire-engine and tender for Company number Ten.

For building a steam fire-engine and tender for Company number Fifty.

For building hook and ladder truck for Company number One.

For building hook and ladder truck for Company number Fifteen.

For building new hose carriage for Company number Thirty-seven.

For building new hose carriage for Company number Seventeen.

Curb and gutter and flag in Eighth-avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Eighty-second streets.

New house for Engine Company number Thirty-two.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated STREET DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

MANUFACTURING PROPERTY FOR SALE.—At one-fourth its cost, and one-half its value. It is located 30 miles from New-York by rail; comprises extensive and valuable buildings and machinery, including engine, boilers, shafting, belting, &c., with a few acres of land, and excellent water privileges. Price $8,000. Apply, after 12 o'clock, to C. G. PRATT, No. 32 Pine-st., Room No. 10.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—WILLIAM M. GILES, No. 189 6th-av., corner 13th-st., offers his store for sale; it is handsomely fitted up and well stocked; is now doing a large and profitable business; location is unsurpassed, and has been established for the last 18 years. Apply at the store.

NOTICE.—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND LEASE of the long-established wholesale Hat, Cap and Hatters' Trimmings house of W. C. WHITCHER, deceased, on Walnut-st., Cincinnati, is offered for sale. Apply to BATES & SCARBOROUGH, Attorneys, or WM. WILSHIRE.

LEFFINGWELL'S PATENT GAS GOVERNOR, lessens gas bills 15 to 30 per cent. Attested to by many thousand consumers. Send for a circular. We sell exclusive agencies to parties in the United States. Office No. 102 Nassau-st., New-York.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINE WORK.—ALL KINDS of fancy and plain sewing done in the best manner, on the Wheeler & Wilson machine. Also instruction given, at the Sewing Machine Rooms, No. 539 Broadway.

SHIPPING

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
The Steamship
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
WILL BE DISPATCHED

FROM LIVERPOOL	FROM NEW-YORK
TUESDAY, June 30.	TUESDAY, July 21.

And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.

First Cabin from..........$95 to $135
Second Cabin, state-room berths, meals furnished at separate table..........$70
Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second Cabin only, a fare and a half.
Servants accompanying passengers and children under twelve half fare. Infants free.
Third Cabin..........$50
Steerage, with superior accommodations..........30

Price of passage from Liverpool same rates as above. All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency. Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

For passage apply only to

CHARLES A. WHITNEY,
at the office No. 26 Broadway, New-York.
For Freight apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 15.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 22.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 29.
AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 5.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wed'y, Aug. 12.
CANADA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 19.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$132 50
Second Cabin Passage..........80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..........65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

(GALWAY LINE.)

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.

The magnificent Steamship
ADRIATIC

will sail from LIVERPOOL, via GALWAY, to NEW-YORK, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of July, to be followed by the other steamers of the line every alternate Wednesday.

Rates of passage from Liverpool to New-York, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First Cabin..........$126
Second Cabin..........88
Steerage..........25

For passage, apply at the office of the Agents,

SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

NORTH AMERICAN,

Capt. BURGESS, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next

SATURDAY, July 11.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL—TAPSCOTT'S LINE.

British ship GRATITUDE, sails July 11.
British ship UNDERWRITER, sails July 13.
British ship ATMOSPHERE, sails July 16.

FOR LONDON—X LINE.
Ship AMERICAN EAGLE, sails July 11.
Ship DAN'L WEBSTER, sails July 18.

For passage to or from Liverpool and London, or drafts available in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland or Wales at the lowest possible rates, apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERR & CO., No. 86 South-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

To sail on SATURDAY, July 11, at 3 o'clock P. M., the new side wheel United States Mail Steamship MORNING STAR, A. D. PERKINS commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 37, N. R., foot of Beach-st. For freight and passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

N. B. The new side-wheel United States Mail Steamship EVENING STAR, W. R. BELL, commander, will follow the MORNING STAR, and sail for Havana direct on WEDNESDAY, July 22.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
ON THURSDAY, July 23,
AT NOON.

The steamer AMERICA will sail as above,
Connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR.
For passage, apply to

D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE... Saturday..........July 11
CITY OF WASHINGTON...Saturday..........July 18
EDINBURGH..........Saturday..........July 25

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE MAGNIFICENT FIRST-CLASS full-powered iron screw steamer SHANNON, Commander H. HARRIS, R. N. R., 2,864 tons burden, 450 horse-power, will sail July 11, from New-York to Liverpool, calling at Cork to receive and deliver passengers and dispatches.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, first cabin (very superior accommodations) $90, including every requisite except wines and liquors, which can be obtained on board.

Children between one and twelve years, half price. Infants free.

Steerage $35. Children one to twelve years, half price. Infants $5.

An experienced Surgeon will be carried. For passage, apply to SABEL & SEARLE, No. 23 Broadway, N. Y.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE SHOULD PROVIDE themselves with HARPER'S HANDBOOK FOR EUROPE AND THE EAST, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. This is the only complete guide to Europe published in one volume. Price $3 50. For sale by D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, and WALTER LOW, No. 823 Broadway, or HARPER & BROTHERS will send the work by mail, postage free, on receipt of $3 50.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

EXCURSIONS.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9¼, 12¼, 3¼.
Spring-st. at 9½, 12½, 3½.
Dey-st. at 9¾, 12¾, 3¾.
Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) 10, 1, 4.
Lands at Fort Hamilton each way.

EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—Steamer STATEN ISLANDER, Capt. J. O. PHILLIPS, will run to the Fishing Banks EVERY DAY, except SATURDAY. South 10th-st., Williamsburgh, 7 A. M.; Peck-slip, 7½ A. M.; 20th-st., North River, at 8; Spring-st., 8½; Pier No. 4, foot of Morris-st., at 9. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents. Refreshments, bait, fishing-tackle, &c., furnished on board.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE cars of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company run every six minutes from Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, connecting at City Line with cars for Greenfield, Gravesend, Sheep's Head Bay and Coney Island.

W. E. C. COXE, Supt.
BROOKLYN, May 20, 1863.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—SIDE-wheel steamboats, and the barges RHINEBECK, LEXINGTON, HUGUENOT, and EDMUND F. DEAN. Also Florida and Conway's Pleasant Valley Groves to let. Office No. 382 West-st., corner of Barrow-st.

H. MALLAN.

SARATOGA AND LAKE GEORGE.—HUDSON River Railroad Express trains leave daily at 7 and 10 A. M., arriving in Saratoga in time for dinner and tea.

TO LET—FOR EXCURSIONS, STEAMER RIP VAN WINKLE, barges WILLIAM MYERS, MAYFLOWER and CLEVELAND, also Dudley's and Newark Bay Groves. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., on board barges bulkhead between Vestry and Laight sts.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A LOW-PRESSURE STEAM ENGINE, 28-inch bore, 4 feet 6 inches stroke, with wrought-iron shaft, fly, cog and pinion-wheel and shaft; built by Woodruff & Beach, in perfect order, used less than one year. Also on hand, a large assortment of steam-engines, from 5 to 75 horse-power. Also, a large assortment of steam-boilers; flue and horizontal tubular and locomotive. Also, 2 large low-pressure boilers, suitable for steamboats. Also, a large assortment of wrought iron tanks. Apply to P. CASSIDY,
No. 4 to 10 Bridge-st., corner Plymouth, Brooklyn.

WATER WHEELS.—REYNOLDS PATENT the best Turbine in use. Models and drawings may be seen at our office, No. 482 Broadway, New-York.

TALCOTT & UNDERHILL.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND HYDRAULIC PRESS; for particulars, inquire at No. 6 Bowling-Green, Room No 7.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

For WHITESTONE, BAYLIS DOCK, GREAT NECK, SANDS POINT, GLENCOVE, MOTT'S DOCK, GLENWOOD and ROSLYN. On and after Wednesday, July 1, the steamer T. V. ARROWSMITH, Capt. CHAS. POST, will leave Pier No. 24, East River, Peck-slip, EVERY AFTERNOON, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 o'clock, for the above-named landings; returning, will leave Roslyn every morning at 6½ o'clock. No freight except light packages taken on this boat.

MORNING BOAT

For the above-named landings, including CITY ISLAND. On and after Wednesday, July 1, the steamer MINNA, Capt. SMITH, will leave Pier No. 24, East River, Peck-slip, EVERY MORNING, at 9½ o'clock, for the above-named landings; returning, will leave Roslyn every afternoon, at 3 o'clock. All freight, except light packages, must be sent by this boat.

LAKE SUPERIOR LINE!

Consisting of steamers

1863. PLANET, METEOR, 1863.
CITY OF CLEVELAND,
TRAVELER, ILLINOIS,
IRON CITY AND NORTHERN LIGHT.

One of the above steamers will leave Detroit, Mich., at 10 o'clock, A. M., on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY of each week, during season of navigation, for all points on Lake Superior.

Leaving Cleveland on the previous EVENING at 8 o'clock, P. M.

The fare by these steamers, including board and rooms is only about 2½ cents per mile, cheaper than any other pleasure route in the world.

For further information see season cards.

GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSIONS TO LAKE SUPERIOR.

The splendid first-class steamers ILLINOIS and METEOR leave Cleveland, Ohio, as follows: At 8 o'clock P. M., and Detroit, Michigan, the day after, at 11 o'clock A. M. July 1, 8, 14, 21 and 27; Aug. 3, 9, 14, 19 and 26, on the pleasure trips to Lake Superior, passing through the beautiful rivers Detroit, St. Clair and St. Mary's (with its thousand isles) through Lakes Erie, Huron, St. Clair and Superior, in full view of the far-famed Pictured Rocks (rising 200 feet perpendicular from the water.) Also, visiting all points of interest on the route. Giving passengers an opportunity to visit the wonderful Copper and Iron Mines, which at this time are unequaled by any in the world. The above boats are of the very best, the METEOR being entirely new, built expressly for the route, fitted up with every improvement for the ease, safety and comfort of the passengers. Good music on board, and the table always supplied with every luxury. Fare for the round trip (2,000 miles) from $25 to $30.

H. GARRETTSON & CO., Cleveland.
J. T. WHITING & CO., Detroit.

FOR NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.,

and intermediate landings.

The large and commodious steamboat,
WYOMING,

Will leave Pier No. 26 North River, foot of Barclay-st. N. Y., for New-Brunswick and intermediate landings every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 2½ P. M.

Passage, 25c. Freight taken at most reasonable terms. For particulars, inquire at the office on the pier.

NEW-YORK, June 29, 1863.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-street pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., Yonkers, Cozzens', West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson. Arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West; arriving in Saratoga 7 o'clock same evening. Returning—Leave Albany every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 9 o'clock A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, Port Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st. Pier at 8 A. M.; returning, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS.—On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, (same Pier,) at 7½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HARTFORD, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers.

NEW-YORK, May 5, 1863.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Three trips per week. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having been thoroughly rebuilt and put in order, will, for the present, leave Pier No. 32 East River (James-slip,) on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or of A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—The steamer OREGON, Capt. C. F. KING, and steamer CONNECTICUT, Capt. F. M. POWER, will leave EVERY DAY (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Harrison-st., North River. Connects with the Hudson and Boston and Western Railroads. Tickets may be obtained on board to Springfield and North Adams, and all intermediate places.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day on the wharf, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

DAY-BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-st. Pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West; arriving at Saratoga 7:25 o'clock same evening, making usual landings.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.—Steamer MARY POWELL leaves pier foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, for Cold Spring, Cozzens' Dock, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, Milton, New-Hamburg, Poughkeepsie and Rondout.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier every morning, without exception, at 8 o'clock, touching at 30th-st. and all the intermediate landings.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1, 3½, 5, 6 and 7½.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—10:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points north and west. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M. For White Plains, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 5 P. M., and 6:15 P. M. from White-st. depot. For Williamsbridge, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5, 6:15 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 8:10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge; Dover Plains, 5:45 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 5 P. M.; White Plains, 6:10, 7, 8:20 A. M., 4:15 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 5:30 A. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half Fare. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., (stopping at all stations except Yorkville; for Williamsbridge, 9:15, 11 30 A. M., 2 and 4:30 P. M., stopping at all stations; for White Plains, 8.00 P. M., stopping at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 6 10 A. M.; Williamsbridge, 6:42, 10:25 A. M., 12:40, 3:10, 5:40, 7 P. M. White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Croton Falls, 5:00 P. M., stopping at all stations north of and at Williamsbridge.

JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—INCREASED accommodation.—Leaves James-slip and foot of 34th-st., East River, at 8 A. M. for Greenport, stopping at all stations; and 3 30 P. M. for Jamaica, Mineola, Jerusalem and all stations east to Greenport. For Islip, 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset, 8 and 11 A. M., 4:30 and 6 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, 8 and 11 A. M., 3:30 4:30 and 6 P. M. Sunday Excursion Train, at 9:15 A. M. from 34th-st., stopping at all the stations to Yaphank, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 2:45 P. M. Jamaica Accommodation Train from New-York, at 6:30 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG BRANCH.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, June 15, 1863, the fast and favorite steamer J. D. BEERS (late JESSE HOYT) will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6:15 A. M., 10:40 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury and intermediate stations. Passengers for Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Mannahawken, will take the 6:15 A. M. boat; or by taking the 10:40 A. M. boat go to Long Branch, remain there 2½ hours, and then proceed per express train to Camden and intermediate stations, arriving at Camden at 7:35 P. M.

B. S. SEYMOUR, Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M.; for Monsey, 1:15 P. M., and 4:20 P. M.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

EVERY DAY AND EVENING THIS WEEK
Commencing MONDAY, July 6 1863.
ONE WEEK MORE,
ONE WEEK MORE,
ONE WEEK MORE,
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
OF
GENERAL TOM THUMB,
GENERAL TOM THUMB,
GENERAL TOM THUMB,
GENERAL TOM THUMB,
HIS BEAUTIFUL LITTLE WIFE,
HIS BEAUTIFUL LITTLE WIFE,
HIS BEAUTIFUL LITTLE WIFE,
and the world-renowned
COMMODORE NUTT,
COMMODORE NUTT,
COMMODORE NUTT,

the three SMALLEST MEN AND WOMEN ever known on the face of the globe.

This is positively their
LAST WEEK AT THE MUSEUM,
LAST WEEK AT THE MUSEUM,

as they appear in Stamford, Conn., on Monday, July 13, Norwalk, 14, Danbury, 15 and 16, and Bridgeport 17 and 18, previous to sailing for Europe. Such a

FAMILY OF ELFIN HUMANITY
FAMILY OF ELFIN HUMANITY

is the greatest curiosity and wonder in the world, less than a quarter the size of ordinary people, yet

PERFECT IN FORM AND FEATURE,
INTELLIGENT, EDUCATED, AFFABLE,

and every way agreeable. They will be on exhibition every day and evening.

EVERY MORNING AT 11 O'CLOCK.

in the Lecture Room, every part of which is free to all visitors, they appear in their wedding dresses and other costumes, and various characters, and remain on exhibition till 12½ o'clock.

AFTERNOON and EVENING, beside their exhibition on the platform in the Main Hall of the Museum, at 2, 5, 7½ and 9 o'clock, they appear in the Lecture Room, between the acts of the play, in a variety of costumes and characters. Also to be seen

The GRAND AQUARIA, Learned Seal, Sea Lion, Monster Bear, Living Anacondas, Wax Figures, and a million other wonders.

The Manager has the satisfaction of announcing an engagement with

SANFORD'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE,
SANFORD'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE,
SANFORD'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE,

The best company of

NEGRO MINSTRELS, DELINEATORS, and
COMIC OPERATIC PERFORMERS,
NEGRO MINSTRELS, DELINEATORS, and
COMIC OPERATIC PERFORMERS

in the country. It is composed of the best talent of

TWO ENTIRE COMPANIES,
TWO ENTIRE COMPANIES,

the best singers, dancers and comic operatic artists to be found in America or the world.

They give their inimitable performances

EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and EVERY EVENING at 7¾.

Admission to all 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

The manager is happy to inform his patrons that he has made arrangements by which he can sell them tickets to the great Gallery of Art, No. 625 Broadway, at 20 cents each.

WINTER GARDEN.

Great success of the Comedy Company under the management of

MISS EMILY THORNE and
MR. MARK SMITH.

The great comedian,
MR. SETCHELL,
in a new character.

TO-NIGHT will be presented three pieces, abounding in mirth.

NINE POINTS OF THE LAW.
1,000 MILLINERS, and
A REGULAR FIX.

On MONDAY, July 6, will be produced an entirely new

BURLESQUE,
written for this Company, entitled
LEAH, THE FORSOOK.

Also, the brilliant comedietta, never acted here, entitled

CALIFORNIA DIAMONDS.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children and sew, or to do fine washing and ironing; has no objection to go with a family to the country for the Summer. Call or address at No. 77 West 27th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A respectable girl with good references, desires a situation in City or country; is a first-rate chambermaid and waitress and an excellent laundress; willing and obliging. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A lady, leaving the City, desires to procure a situation for a girl, as chambermaid and laundress. Call at No. 37 West 27th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS AND SEWER.—A young Scotch Protestant girl wishes a situation as above; is very neat, pleasant and trustworthy; excellent references; will hire at low wages. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing if required; understands soups, meat and poultry; is an excellent bread and biscuit maker. Has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 4 West 27th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant English woman, as professed Cook; no objection to City or country; best of City references from several employers. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 132 Elizabeth-st., in the rear.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework in a private family; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call for two days, at No. 104 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED A SITUATION AS laundress, or chambermaid and laundress, by a young woman who lived seven years in her last situation; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as waitress, chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress, by a Protestant girl, highly recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

A WIDOW OF HIGH-TONED RELIGIOUS character, having been a teacher of English classics, and well qualified for any literary or benevolent occupation, is suddenly deprived of a home, and absolutely needs remunerative employment. Persons requiring the services of an energetic business woman in any section of the country, address Mrs. FANNING, No. 129 East 24th-st.

AT THE FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS' Institute and New-York Employment House, are always on hand good servants to suit all, and good places also German, English, Scotch, American, Irish and Protestants, civil and capable. Also, small girls. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—AN UNMARRIED MAN wants a place as coachman in a private family, with good recommendations; is thoroughly competent as coachman and groom; is acquainted with the City; no objection to go in the country. Inquire in the feed store, No. 110 East 23d-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a young man who has been three years in his last place. Can give the most satisfactory reference. Call at or address J. H., at Trainor's saddlery warehouse, No. 744 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a sober, honest single man that understands the business thoroughly; milking and all other kinds of work around a gentleman's place. Address M. S., Page's Hotel, corner of Spring and West sts.

AS GARDENER, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION by a single, steady, sober man, as plain gardener and coachman; seven years reference from last place. A note addressed GARDNER, *Times* Office, Box No. 210, will meet immediate attention.

AS LIGHT PORTER, &c.—WANTED, A situation as light porter or general clerk in any good mercantile business, by an active young man, who can give good reference. Address ENERGY, care of the Merchants' Clerks' Advertising Agency, No. 131 Fulton-st. Employers supplied gratis with male help.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man, a situation as waiter in a private family; understands his business in every respect; the very best of City reference from his last place. Call on or address R. M., No. 89 West 18th-st.

HELP WANTED.

AN ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, a young man as assistant book-keeper. Address, in handwriting of applicant, stating age, Box No. 1,109 Post-office.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY FROM 14 TO 16 years of age, in a wholesale house; one residing with his parents in this City, or in Brooklyn, near Wall-st. Ferry. Address, with reference, Box No. 4,616 Post-office, New-York.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A CHAMBERMAID, with the best of City references, for chamberwork and sewing; a Protestant preferred. Apply at No. 25 Washington-square, in the basement.

A GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, A MARRIED man, to take charge of a small farm, with vegetable and fruit garden, &c.; the wife to take care of dairy and poultry. Apply to THOS. LE BOUTILLIER, No. 423 Broadway.

AS GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT man to go a short distance in the country: must be a thorough practical gardener, understands the care of a horse and cow, and a careful driver. A willing, competent person, who can come well recommended for honesty, sobriety and ability, may secure a good, permanent home by applying at No. 45 Beekman-st., after 9 A. M.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—18 OR 20 YEARS OF age.

GORDON, BOWDOIN & WARREN,
Lace Goods and Embroideries,
No. 299½ Broadway.

WANTED—IN A HARDWARE STORE, A BOY to learn the business; one about 15 years old, and who can board with his parents, and offer the best of recommendations as to honesty and morality. Wages low, first year. Inquire at 253 9th-av., hardware-store.

HOUSE SERVANT WANTED.—A GOOD cook, washer and ironer, with first-class references, may apply at No. 185 Dean-st., Brooklyn.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..........Wm. Wheatley.
Begins at 8; concludes at 20 minutes to 11.
FRIDAY, July 10, 1863.
THE ATTRACTION OF THE CITY.
John Brougham's grand romantic drama, entitled
THE DUKE'S MOTTO,
Now in the
SIXTH WEEK
OF ITS
TRIUMPHANT CAREER,
AND
NO DIMINUTION
IN THE NIGHTLY THRONGS,
To witness the
MOST DISTINGUISHED SUCCESS
KNOWN TO THE METROPOLIS FOR YEARS.
The celebrated Irish comedian and vocalist,
Mr. COLLINS,
Who has purchased the sole right for the production of this splendid play in America, as
CARRICKFERGUS,
an Irish soldier of fortune, with the song "Wine, bright wine," and "While there's life there's hope."
Mr. WM. WHEATLEY,
In his remarkable personation of
CAPT. HENRI DE LAGARDERE.
UNAPPROACHABLE CAST,
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
ORIGINAL MUSIC,
NEW COSTUMES,
MECHANICAL EFFECTS
AND FURNITURE.
With the most complete
GRAND CORPS DE BALLET
IN THE COUNTRY.
Musical Conductor..........HARVEY D. DODWORTH

Box-office open daily, from 8 till 5, where seats can be secured

THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

IRVING HALL—THE STEREOPTICON.

The great success attending this wonderful exhibition has induced the management to continue it during

THIS WEEK.
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL PROGRAMMES,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
Tickets, 25 cents; children, 15 cents.
Family tickets, admitting six persons, one dollar.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—No performance on Friday evening.

LAUGHING GAS.—DR. COLTON WOULD ANNOUNCE to the ladies that he will give them a FREE EXHIBITION of the LAUGHING GAS, at the COOPER INSTITUTE, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, July 11. FIFTEEN LADIES will inhale the Gas. Dr. COLTON will explain the philosophy, and give a practical demonstration of the profound sleep into which one can be thrown, in order to have teeth extracted without pain, as has been thoroughly demonstrated recently at New-Haven, Conn. Admission free. Open at 2; commence at 3 o'clock.

LAUGHING GAS.
A REMARKABLE DISCOVERY.

Dr. COLTON recently demonstrated, at NEW-HAVEN, CONN., that the NITROUS OXIDE GAS, when properly prepared and administered, will put a patient into a profound sleep, and while in that state teeth can be extracted without the slightest pain. Dr. J. H. SMITH, a distinguished Dentist of that city, engaged with Dr. COLTON in developing this principle. After a few prominent ladies and gentlemen had tested the truth of the discovery by actual experiment, the news spread, and Dr. Smith's office was crowded to overflowing by all classes of citizens, embracing ladies, clergymen, editors, &c., anxious to get rid of bad teeth, stumps, &c. For three weeks Dr. Smith extracted, on an average, over one hundred teeth per day. Hundreds of testimonials were handed in, from which the following are selected:

From Rev. Thomas G. Osborn, (formerly of this City.)

I hereby certify that Dr. Smith extracted six firmly rooted teeth for me, while under the influence of the Nitrous Oxide Gas, administered by Prof. Colton. During the operation I experienced no pain, and was delighted, on returning to consciousness, to find that my teeth had been removed without a disagreeable sensation. I enjoyed a most delightful dream while asleep. I have experienced no inconvenience from the administration of the Gas, and believe it to be, in the hands of Prof. Colton, perfectly harmless. My daughter had one, and my sister two, teeth, extracted by Dr. Smith, under the influence of the same gas, and their experience and testimony accords perfectly with mine. I was induced to submit to the operation in consequence of the testimony of several members of my Church and congregation, who informed me that their teeth had been extracted without pain, while they were under the influence of this powerful remedial agent. To those who have been tortured by submitting to the extraction of their teeth while vividly conscious, and who desire a more excellent way of removing these "offending members," I can cordially recommend Prof. Colton and his skillful coadjutor, Dr. Smith.

THOMAS G. OSBORN, Pastor St. John St. M. E. Ch.
NEW-HAVEN, Conn., June 29, 1863.

DR. COLTON: At your request I cheerfully state that, while under the influence of four doses of the Nitrous Oxid Gas, Dr. SMITH extracted twenty-five teeth for me, and that I felt not the slightest pain. Some of my friends, whose teeth had been extracted by this method, assured me that the Gas was pleasant to breathe, and that my teeth would be taken out without my knowing it. I have found their words true. MRS. WILLIAM ALFRED.

NEW-HAVEN, June 15, 1863.

The advantages of the NITROUS OXIDE over Ether or Chloroform as an anæsthetic agent (for tooth-extraction) are: *First*—IT IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS, DR. C. having administered it to 20,000 persons within the past twenty years without the slightest ill effects. No possible injury can result from its inhalation if properly administered. *Second*—it is pleasant to inhale, and never produces the disagreeable effects of ether or chloroform, while the insensibility produced is as perfect (and many declare it to be much more so.) There is no smell to the Gas, and the whole time of inhalation, teeth-extraction, and returning to consciousness occupies about three minutes to a dose. It requires three or four doses for the extraction of twenty or thirty teeth. The danger attending the inhalation of ether and chloroform are all avoided. Two minutes after the effects pass off, the person feels as well as before inhaling it. To establish the

"COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION,"

Dr. C. has the pleasure to state that he has entered into business arrangements with three eminent and skillful dentists—Dr. John Allen, of New-York; Dr. W. B. Hurd, of Brooklyn, and Dr. J. H. Smith, of New-Haven—who will open an office at No 22 Bond-st., and devote their entire time to the extraction of teeth, by the use of the Gas, made and administered by Dr. Colton. The twenty years' experience of Dr. C. in the manufacture and administration of the Gas is deemed a sufficient guarantee that he can make a pure article, and administer it with care and safety. It is the determination to extract no teeth that can be saved by filling, whatever may be the desire of patients. The intention is to exercise such care and discretion in this respect that the dental profession will feel free to send us their patients who wish teeth extracted,—we returning them ready for plate work. Business to commence Monday morning, July 13. Every person, on entering, will receive a numbered ticket, entitling each to accommodation in the order of arrival. Price $2 for the first tooth, and $1 for each subsequent tooth.

Office No. 22 Bond-st., near Broadway.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

RAVEN & BACON,

Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes.
Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y.

The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS—The largest assortment in the City can be found at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway, at great bargains; 100 new and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons and Harmoniums to let, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons, or taken in exchange for new. Instruments tuned and repaired.

THE RELIEF QUICKSTEP—ARRANGED for brass bands. Price $2 50. Sold for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers. Orders have been received from the following gentlemen: Henry Gardner, Wm. Johnson, H. A. Gerhart, H. C. Reed, Chas. Emry, Delos Johnson, W. P. Paul, R. Bradshaw, James W. Smith, Thos. Roe, "Starr arms Co. Band," O. O. Brown. Address OSCAR COON, No. 52 John-st., New-York.

MASON & HAMLIN, SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED CABINET ORGANS, pronounced by artists THE BEST IN THE WORLD. (See written opinions of more than fifty of the most eminent organists of New-York, Boston, &c.) Prices, $70 to $500 each. Also, MELODEONS, $60 to $200. Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., opposite Howard, N. Y. Address MASON BROTHERS.

CALENBERG & VAUPEL'S NEWLY IMPROVED Overstrung Grand and Square PIANOS, are now considered by the best judges as superior to any other made in this country. Warranted for five years.

Warerooms No. 101 Bleecker-st., corner of Greene-st., second block west of Broadway.

NEW MUSIC.—"WHEN THIS DREADFUL WAR is ended," by FOSTER; "Dear One I Think of Thee," LAURENCE; "Nora Dearest," PARKHURST; "I'd Dream for Ever More," BISHOP. All of which are first-class songs. Price 25 cents each. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

A FIRST-CLASS 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano, of superior tone and finish; all modern improvements; only a short time used; cost $500; must be sold at any sacrifice; also, a 6-octave, rosewood, in perfect order, for $80. Call at No. 10 Allen.

PIANO-FORTES—THREE NEW 7-OCTAVE rosewood piano-fortes, with all the modern improvements, overstrung bass, powerful tone, &c., for sale or to let cheap. Music taught and pianos tuned by Prof. DUMSDAY, No 148 Grand-st.

BOARDMAN, GREY & CO., PIANO FORTES, No. 726 Broadway. A new stock just received—6, 6¾, 7 and 7¼ octave.

DENTISTRY

PAIN POSITIVELY DONE AWAY WITH in extracting teeth, by using my new CHEMICALLY PURIFIED CHLOROFORM. Guaranteed perfectly harmless in every respect, and at the moderate charge of 50 cents per tooth. Gold sets teeth, $20. Vulcanite, (warranted,) $8. Gold fillings, $1; Silver and Dentine, 50 cents; ordinary extracting, 25 cents. References of the highest character. Dr. B. L. WAIT, No. 98 4th-av., opposite 11th-st.

DR. HOYT, DENTIST.—NO. 907 BROADWAY, three doors above 20th-st., inserts beautiful sets of Teeth on his improved Atmospheric Plates, with or without extracting the roots. On Gold, as low as $25. Silver, $8. Platina, (continuous gum,) $30. Rubber, $10. Teeth filled with Gold, Silver and Amalgam. Artificial Bone Filling inserted without pain. Extracting, 25c. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are inserted. All work warranted.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND

Gen. Bragg's Army Retreats Across the Tennessee River.

Destruction of the Bridge at Bridgeport

DEMORALIZATION OF THE REBEL ARMY.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, July 9.

The *Commercial*, of this city, has the following important special dispatch:

TULLAHOMA, Wednesday, July 8.

The rebel army under Gen. BRAGG yesterday retreated across the Tennessee River and destroyed the splendid bridge at Bridgeport.

Rebel stragglers captured state that BRAGG's army is completely demoralized, and crumbling to pieces as it recedes.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. ROSECRANS.

Details of Events to the 1st of July.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND, MANCHESTER, Tenn., Wednesday, July 1, 1863.

A GALLANT AFFAIR AT SHELBYVILLE.

My telegraphic dispatches will have kept you informed of the progress of the campaign up to the latest date. Headquarters still remain here, and the efforts of the General for the past three days have been confined to get his troops and trains all concentrated at this point. The corps of Gen. THOMAS was yesterday thrown forward, and his advance is within four miles of the enemy. We shall probably advance to-day; and if so the chances are in favor of a great battle to-morrow. It seems likely that BRAGG intends to make a stand at Tullahoma. Tullahoma is a strong position naturally; its artificial defences are respectable, and the troops are laboring day and night strengthening them.

SHELBYVILLE—ITS PEOPLE AND FORTIFICATIONS.

While sitting, to-day, with Gen. ROSECRANS and a number of the members of his Staff, under the General's *marquee*, Gen. STANLEY, Chief of Cavalry, with Gen. MITCHELL and his division of horse, reached headquarters—being just back from his brilliant expedition to Shelbyville, the headquarters of the rebel army. I have already sent by telegraph the leading points of the affair; but in the course of an afternoon's gossip, there are many details which may be of interest.

Our force, all of which was under command of Gen. GORDON GRANGER, first met the enemy at Guy's Gap, where he occupied a strong position. It was determined to take it by direct assault. The head of our column deployed as skirmishers, and advanced in *échelon* up the hill—the enemy meanwhile falling back—their rear guard resisting our progress up the hill. On reaching the top, however, we found the rebels on the full run down the pike for Shelbyville. They were, however, closely pursued by the First Middle Tennessee cavalry, (Col. GALBRAITH,) supported by the Fourth regulars, (Capt. MCINTYRE,) and forty or fifty of them were ridden down and captured. MINTY's entire brigade followed the fleeing foe until they reached their intrenchments at Shelbyville, where, under cover of their breastworks and two pieces of artillery they made a stand. Col. MINTY, accordingly, dismounted the Fourth Michigan and Third Indiana, and sent them to right and left in the woods, as skirmishers. On the advance of the skirmishers, the rebels limbered up their guns, when one hundred and fifty men of the Seventh Pennsylvania, and two companies of the Fourth regulars pursued the battery to within a mile of Shelbyville, at which point two more guns were opened on our column, causing it to halt. A section of our artillery was presently brought up which fired two rounds, after which the detachments already mentioned—being in their saddles on the road in rear of the guns—immediately charged forward, chasing the enemy into the town. The rebels here took up a strong position on the public square, with three guns commanding the pike by which we had to approach. A charge was forthwith sounded—the Seventh and Ninth Pennsylvania, under command of Maj. DAVIS, being selected for the work. It was made with sabre drawn—first rank, *tierce point*, second, *right cut*. The column rushed forward into the teeth of the guns, but with such rapidity that before the artillerymen could serve the pieces a second time, they were captured with the rammer half way out of the muzzle. We now engaged the enemy's cavalry hand-to-hand, and from all that I can learn, the public square and streets of Shelbyville must have been witnesses to some of the most exciting hand-to-hand encounters that have occurred during the war. The enemy was completely routed and while they were still running, COL. CAMPBELL with his command, reached their flank near the upper bridge of Duck River, into which they were driven and a hundred of them killed and drowned. The rebel Gen. WHEELER's horse was killed and he escaped on foot without coat or hat. Our captures foot up sixty or seventy officers and nearly seven hundred men. Our loss six killed and between thirty and forty wounded.

The joy of the loyal people of this thoroughly Union town of Tennessee, is said to have been beyond all expression. The Stars and Stripes were displayed from the house-tops and windows, and the ladies, after waving their handkerchiefs, threw them away with joy and waved their skirts.

The fortifications of Shelbyville—the result of five months' assiduous labor on the part of an enemy who has vast faith in digging—prove to have been of the most formidable character, and could not have been taken by direct assault without enormous loss of life. They covered Shelbyville three miles and a half north of the town, and for nine miles across—rifle-pits, *abattis*, and enfilading works for heavy artillery. The strategic manœuvre on the rebel flank made these utterly useless to the enemy and caused them to be voluntarily evacuated.

ROSECRANS VS. STANLEY.

While sitting, as before mentioned, in a long gossip on the doings of the past few days, WILDER's expedition to cut the rebel line of communication in the rear of Tullahoma was mentioned to the chief of cavalry. STANLEY immediately said it was "a most dangerous measure—that that sort of thing could not be done with that amount of force, and that WILDER's whole brigade would be gobbled up." Nay, he offered to bet a thousand to one that it *would* be gobbled up by MORGAN or FORREST. Gen. ROSECRANS promptly accepted the bet and proceeded to show the chief of cavalry how much scattered the enemy's horse happen to be at this time, and what were the chances of WILDER's escape. STANLEY, however, was still incredulous and the bet was just on the point of being concluded when who should be seen coming over the bridge, fifty yards in advance of our tents, but the gallant WILDER himself, at the head of his command—horses and men thoroughly jaded, half-starved and covered from top to toe, inch deep, of mud—just back from one of the most perilous and successful raids of the war. Of course, you can imagine the scene—the laughter at STANLEY's expense, the joy to see WILDER once more, etc.

WILDER'S GREAT EXPEDITIONARY RAID.

I have already telegraphed you the main points of the results of WILDER's expedition; but further details may not be unwelcome.

Starting from Manchester on Sunday morning, he first advanced to Hillsboro.

On reaching Elk River, he found that the rains had swollen that stream to the depth of twelve feet, rendering it necessary for him to make an extended detour up to Pelham, in order to cross. One of the forks he traversed on a bridge; the other he swam, carrying his mountain howitzers on rafts—humorously styled by the boys "gunboats." That same night he reached Dechard.

At this point he divided his force, sending one portion, (the One Hundred and Twenty-third Illinois,) under command of Col. MONROE, to destroy the railroad bridge over the Elk, or, failing that, to tear up the track as near as possible, and thence proceed to join WILDER. Arriving at the railroad, he found WITHERS' entire division engaged in guarding it, thus making it necessary for him to fall back to Hillsboro, which he did with a loss of one man.

In the meantime WILDER, with the remainder of his force, swam a slue and another stream, and reached Dechard (distance fifty miles) by 8 o'clock Sunday evening. Here he tore up the track for a distance of a quarter of a mile, destroyed the water-tanks, treslework and cars, and burnt the depot filled with sugar, salt, tobacco and other supplies. He also captured the mail and the telegraph instruments and dispatches. The rebels made a good stand, and were presently reinforced by six regiments of infantry; and WILDER, having learnt from a negro that the rebels had a brigade at Cowan, he fell back to the Breckfield Point road, lying for the night at the foot of the mountain. At daylight he again started up the mountain to Southern University. Here a division of the force again took place. The one portion, (the Ninety-eighth Illinois,) under Col. FUNKHAUSER, was designated to strike the railroad at Tantalon, while WILDER went up to strike it at Anderson. While on the way he saw BUCKNER's division, on trains of cars, passing on to Tullahoma. Retiring, he tore up the road from Cowan to Tracy City. In the meantime WILDER got wind that the rebels were on the cars up the Tracy City road, for the purpose of cutting him off, so he abandoned the road and took to the mountains; thence to Pelham, where he bivouacked in a wheat field, and from there at daylight, to this point.

Taking into account the peril involved, there have certainly been few more successful raids than this. In two days and a half they made 126 miles, amid frightful roads and without guides, swimming four rivers by the way. Nor has there been any expedition in the course of the war attended with an equal amount of physical hardship. The roads were in a terrific condition. It rained all the time, and on the very first day all their supplies were destroyed by the wet.

As columns of this kind depend for their effect mainly on possessing an extreme mobility, the troopers were of course obliged to move without forage for their animals. During the expedition they fed but three times, giving the horses a sheaf of wheat each time. The dashing officer at the head of this raid did very considerable damage to the rebel railroad line of communication, though nothing to what he would have done, had it not been for the unprecedented rise of all the streams. That he escaped at all, under the circumstances, is due exclusively to his superb pluck and energy.

REBEL VIEWS AND IDEAS.

While at Dechard, Col. WILDER captured a rebel mail. Most of the letters are written from Tullahoma by soldiers who were in the fight at Hoover's Gap, and they relate to that affair. I give a few extracts, that may prove interesting. As usual with rebel epistles, they are astounding specimens of grammar and orthography. I copy the first *verbatim et literatim*. The others are made decent spelling. The first is addressed from "tuleyhomey" to his father:

"Dear father i am blest with the privilige and time of finishing my leter this Eavning I can say to you that wee hav bin in another hard batel well we didnt fite very mutch but wee was in about as dangers aplase as wee Ever hav bin we was at fairefield Everthing seem to be still and cam as i had notist fur sevral weeks and the noose came in camps that the Yanks was rite on us we was in line in aminet & rold out for hoovers gap and when we got thare they was fitin we was moved rite in front of the Enemy behind a litel redy to suport one of our batery that had bin playin on the Enemy wee stade thare in thre hundred yards of the enemy and you had beter think that they shel us hevey the hill turned the shell off of us tne third day they flant us on boathe sides and come in the midel in dubel coluns and we had to run for life to keep from bein captured i never herd bums whis as fast herley as fast in my life we had to git it this time sure wee are now at tuleyhomey in our fortyfication I cant tell whether they will come heere or not so no more or that"

The next is addressed to "Mrs. MARTHA:"

"DEAR COMPANION: —I will say to you that we was order out to meet the enemy on the 24th of this month, and we met them very much, for they was close. We lay in lines three days and nights, and it raining every day. The third day they got reinforcements, and came on us. The first thing we knew they was almost around us, and we had to get out. We then commenced retreating. We fell back two miles, and made a stand. We staid there till morning. They reinforced and came on next morning. We then fell back to this place. We got here last night almost worn out. I will give up that the Yankees got the best of the fight this time. * * * * They had a hard fight at Shelbyville yesterday. Our men got whipped. The Yankees got 900 of HORTON's cavalry at that place yesterday evening. I will say to you that all of our forces is falling back to this place. We are aiming to hold this place if we can. If they come on us here they will get hurt. We are fortified at this place. Some thinks they will come, I can't. They have got plenty of men to go anywhere. Looks like we never had but few men here—not enough to whip the Yankees. We are spunky enough, but not strong enough. * * *

We have fall back to Tullahoma. Our forces is all gathering here. Some thinks they will follow us here, but I don't think they will. If they do they will get the worst whipt they ever was."

Another is addressed to his mother:

"DEAR MOTHER: I have a heap of news to tell you if I had time. Dear mother, we went out to meet the enemy last Wednesday, and we met them about one mile this side of Hoover's Gap, seven miles above Wartrace. We laid in a line of battle, and next morning we fought them. We fought them like Indians, and next morning we started for our retreat for Tullahoma, and we landed there that night. The boys said it was about as hard running as they ever heard. The loss in the fight is reported 500 killed and wounded. * * * Mother, our whole army is here. It will take a heap of them to whip us here."

Still another is written by a soldier to his wife:

* * * "Our men has fell back to Tullahoma, inside of our breastworks. I think we will have to fight them again in a few days. * * * We have been in mud half-leg deep. It been a hard time on us this time. * * * Our troops are all concentrated at the front for another fight. I do think if we do get in another combat it will be a big one. We have great fortifications here. We have a fort that covers four acres of ground, and several siege guns planted around it."

It is unnecessary to speculate upon the pending movements and operations of the Army of the Army of the Cumberland, but a very short time will reveal important results of one kind or another from this campaign.

W. SWINTON.

GEN. DIX'S OPERATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 9.

The operations of Gen. DIX's command at White House and on the Peninsula are successful, having cut off all direct communication from Richmond and Gen. LEE's army, and detained a large number of troops in and about Richmond, which would otherwise have gone to reinforce LEE.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, July 8.

The steamer *Georgia* arrived at Fortress Monroe late last evening from City Point, bringing neither news nor prisoners.

The Richmond *Inquirer* of July 6, is received, but contains no important news from any point, and pretends to have no news from Gen. LEE's army except through Northern papers.

The *Enquirer* says:

"Unofficial information by telegraph from Jackson, Miss., this morning, states that Gen MAGRUDER and DICK TAYLOR had crossed the Mississippi at Kenna, ten miles above New-Orleans, and were marching on that city.

LATEST.—Gen. TAYLOR has captured 7,000 of the enemy near New-Orleans, and is marching on that city. Possibly the Confederate flag waves over New-Orleans."

The Prize Steamer Britannia.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Thursday, July 9.

Arrived at Newport to-day prize steamer *Britannia*, from Port Royal, S. C., for Boston. Put in for coal.

NEW-YORK STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—This organization will hold its eighteenth annual meeting in Troy the present year, commencing on Tuesday, July 14. Professors GUYON MCVICAR, of Brockport, J. E. KING, of Fort Edward, and a large number of others are booked for addresses.

THE INVASION OF INDIANA.

Morgan in the State, with from Six to Eight Thousand Troops.

CAPTURE OF CORYDON.

INDIANAPOLIS, Thursday, July 9.

MORGAN's forces, of infantry, cavalry and artillery, numbering from 6,000 to 8,000, have crossed into Indiana and captured Corydon. Our forces are falling back. The rebels, it is supposed are marching on New-Albany and Jeffersonville, where large quantities of supplies are stored.

Troops are being organized throughout the State and sent forward as rapidly as possible. Business is entirely suspended here to-day. Citizens are forming companies for self-defence. One regiment has been raised since last night. It is reported that two citizens were killed at Corydon, when the rebels entered the town.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Defensive Measures in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, July 8.

There was a meeting of the citizens to-night to take measures to provide for the defence of the city. It was addressed by Gen. BOYLE, who stated, that although there was no immediate apprehension of danger, it was necessary that measures be taken to organize the citizens for their defence.

The matter was submitted to the Council, which met this morning, when the following resolution was passed by the meeting:

That all male citizens, between the ages of 18 and 45, be enrolled into companies, for service, if required, and that all such who refuse shall be sent to the North.

Gen. BOYLE is determined to carry out this resolution rigorously, and the enrollment will immediately commence.

We have the usual reports about the ubiquities of MORGAN's forces, but they are considered fancies of excited people.

No considerable number of armed rebels are known to be near our city.

BUCKNER's forces were crossing the Tennessee River near Chattanooga yesterday.

Small squads of rebel cavalry are along the line of the Frankfort Railroad.

THE RIOT IN BUFFALO.

Furious Outbreak between the Irish and Negroes.

From the Buffalo Commercial, July 7.

Our city yesterday was again the scene of a terrible riot, instigated by some of the laborers on the dock. There has for some time past been a growing antipathy between a portion of the Irish laborers and the negroes, the former being unwilling to allow the latter the privilege of working along the wharves.

Early yesterday afternoon an altercation took place near the corner of Mississippi and Ohio streets, between a negro named WILLIAMS and a young Irishman named MCLAUGHLIN. We did not understand which was the aggressor in this case, but the result was that that the negro drew a pistol and shot MCLAUGHLIN in the breast, inflicting a wound which it was supposed would prove fatal. The news of the transaction spread like wild-fire through the neighborhood and along the docks, and the workmen gathered and started in pursuit of WILLIAMS, who was shortly overtaken. He was knocked down and beaten most terribly, and would in all probability have been killed outright, had it not been for the interference of some officers, who, with much difficulty, succeeded in rescuing him from his assailants, putting him in a wagon and conveying him to Station No. 1. The crowd, augmented as it went, followed the officers to the station, and endeavored to wrest the negro from their hands, but without success. It is said that the crowd threatened to tear down the station-house and put the unfortunate colored man to death.

Through the exertions of the officers, who worked manfully and fearlessly, and of Police Justice ALBRO, who addressed the infuriated crowd from the windows of his office, pointing out to them the fearful consequences of their lawless conduct, and urging them to retire peaceably to their homes, they dispersed for the time.

Chief DARCEY, who seemed to be everywhere present when wanted, thought it best for the safety of the colored men to remove them to the jail, and accordingly they were brought out and placed in wagons, with officers in charge, for the purpose of being conveyed thither. The appearance of the negroes was the signal for another onset, and the crowd, yelling like so many demons, and armed with clubs and stones, made a rush for the terrified victims; but the officers succeeded in driving off, passing along the Terrace, and up the Main-street, pursued by the crowd, who continued their demonstrations for several blocks.

Still bent upon bloodshed, the mob turned their attention toward the dock, where it was known several negroes were employed upon different propellers. Reaching the propeller *Owego*, lying at the Marine Dock, some of the rioters went on board, and, attacking one of the colored deck hands, beat him most unmercifully, and would most undoubtedly have killed him, had it not been for the interference of officers, who themselves were very roughly handled in the *melée*.

The mob contemplated making a demonstration on the propeller *Mendota*, on board of which were a number of colored men, but the Captain prepared his crew for resistance, and the boat was not molested. Traversing the dock, the rioters obliged the colored men to fly before them—those who were overtaken being beaten and maltreated in the most inhuman manner.

Having driven the negroes from the dock, the attention of the mob was now directed to the extensive tenement known as "Dug's Dive"—in which a large number of colored persons resided—on Commercial-street, and the "New-England Hotel," also kept and inhabited by colored persons, on Lloyd-street. And here, again, had it not been for the strenuous exertions of the officers, who, battling some of them with the excited crowd, while others took off the terrified negroes by back ways, and conveyed them to jail for safety—additional horrors would have been enacted. Several of those who were taken to jail were fearfully beaten.

During the afternoon, Mayor *pro tem* BECKWITH, appeared at the scene and addressed the crowd, admonishing them to disperse peaceably and commit no further violence, assuring them that those who persisted in acts of violence would be punished by the laws. He was followed by JOHN W. MURPHY, Esq., who addressed them in a similar manner. These speeches had the effect of quieting and dispersing the rioters for the time.

It seemed that a portion of the crowd proceeded from the spot last mentioned to the propeller *Mary Stuart*, lying at or near the New-York Central Freight House, a portion of the crew of which vessel were negroes. And here a murder was committed. A negro named WILLIAMS, belonging on board, almost frantic with terror, endeavored to escape by sliding down one of the fenders to the water, intending to swim across the creek. But his pursuers were too quick for him, and as the poor, doomed wretch was clinging to the fender, pleading piteously for mercy, they kicked and beat him about the head and face, compelling him to loose his hold, and he sank, and was drowned. Officers KENT, MORIN, and others, were on board, and made every exertion to save the man, but in vain. In the struggle, KENT was thrown into the creek, but escaped with no more serious injury than a thorough wetting.

Another man was driven off the propeller *Tonawanda* into the creek, and is supposed to have been drowned.

Two negroes were concealed by the engineer of the *Mary Stuart* under the boiler, and after the boat left the dock were taken ashore near the lighthouse by the officers and safely lodged in the Station-house. The place of their confinement was so contracted and close, that when released they were well nigh suffocated.

Seemingly sated with outrage and murder, the mob relapsed into comparative quiet during the evening, and almost wholly dispersed.

Even at this length of time since the commencement of the disturbance, it is impossible to get anything like a straightforward, reliable account of the affair; and the details must necessarily be left untold for the time.

Some thirty negroes in all were taken to the jail as the only means of preserving their lives. Several of the rioters, whose names we were unable to ascertain, have been arrested.

Last night a large number of specials were sworn in by Mayor BECKWITH, and every precaution made to meet the emergencies of the case. This forenoon all is seemingly quiet; but we understand that the rioters have expressed a determination to watch for those vessels, the crews of which are partially black, as they come into port, and to recommence the attack. It is to be hoped that better counsels will prevail, however, and that no further demonstrations will be made.

ROBBED OF $20,000.—Yesterday morning about 7 o'clock, as a man named JOSEPH COCKING, was entering the Erie Railway cars at Jersey City, some person picked his pocket of about $15,000 in bills. He felt the person in the act, and dropping his carpet bag, containing $4,800 in gold, made his way through the crowd after the thief, and upon his return the carpet bag and gold were also missing. One of the parties was arrested and committed to the City prison.

Memorandum of Graves of Soldiers in front of Port Hudson.

GEN. DWIGHT'S DIVISION.

E Carter, Co. D, 6th Mich.
M. Harman, Co. D, 6th Mich.
C. W. Pierce, Co. D, 6th Michigan.
Lewis Banker, Co. C, 6th Michigan.
O. K. Pomeroy, Co. B, 6th Michigan.
Corp. Geo. Atkinson, Co. K, 6th Michigan.
Lewis Borst, Co. K, 6th Michigan.
Milton Cutshaw, Co. K, 6th Michigan.
Nathan S. Shiffield, Co. H, 26th C. V.
Jno. D. Lamprey, Co. I, 15th New-Hampshire;
B. F. Adams, Co. B, 15th New-Hampshire
Jas. G. Morrison, (aged 28,) Londonderry, N. H., 15th New-Hampshire.
N. Chattle, Co. H, 15th New-Hampshire-
E. D. Aldrich, Co. F, 15th New-Hampshire.
Sergt. F. Parker, Co. E, 15th New-Hampshire
Francis Hillig, Co. D, 128th New York.
Robt. Van Valkenberg, Co. K, 128th New-York.
Jno. P. Low, (Poughkeepsie,) 128th New-York.
Myron Poucher, Co. A, 128th New-York.
Jno. Thompson, Co. H, 128th New-York.
J. W. Olivet, Co. F, 128th New-York.
Jno. Hughes, Co. F, 128th New-York.
U. T., Co. E, 128th N. Y.
J. T. M., 128th N. Y.

BURIED AT GEN. DWIGHT'S DIVISION HOSPITAL.

Corp. M. Cahill, of wounds received in assault, May 27, head, leg and arm, died May 31, Co. B, 165th N. Y.
— Lyman, Co. C, 165th New-York.
A. Morse, Co. I, N. H.
G. J. Lapton, died May 28, Co. I, N. H.
E. Crane Co. G, 6th Mich.
L. Maloy, May 28, Co. G, 6th Michigan.

BURIED AT GEN. GROVER'S DIVISION HOSPITAL.

E. Iliff, died May 27, Co. B, 6th Michigan.
W. Wordon.
A. M. Week, Co. A, 15th New-Hampshire.
C. P. Crandal, Co. B, 26th C. V.
C. M. Geer, (May 29, 1863,) Co. F, 26th C. V.
Geo. Wilcox, right groin and head, Co. D, 165th N. Y.
E. Bell, Co. F, 91st N. Y.
Jno Bell, died June 4, '63, 11th New-Jersey,
Corp R. Andrews, in action near Clinton, June 4, 1863, Co. B, 4th W. V.
E. S. Damptim.
J. J. Handford, died June 15, Co. G, 26th C. V.
G. W. Brinkley, died June 12, 1863, Co. D, 6th Ill. Cav.

The Recent Victories.

PRAYER AND THANKSGIVING MEETING IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 9.

The meeting for prayer and thanksgiving for the recent victories, in Faneuil Hall at noon to-day, attracted an audience of some fifteen hundred. E. S. TOBEY presided. Prayer was offered up by Rev. Mr. WEBB. Selections of Scripture were read by Rev. Dr. PARKER, and remarks were made by Rev. Dr. STONE, Chaplain of the 44th Massachusetts regiment, Rev. Dr. HAVEN, Rev. Mr. HUNTINGTON, of Fredericksburgh, Va., and others. A hymn was sung by the large audience, and the meeting was dismissed with the Doxology.

REJOICING IN NEWARK.

NEWARK, Thursday, July 9.

The city was grandly illuminated to-night, in honor of the recent victories. Among others, the buildings of the Newark Daily *Advertiser* and American Telegraph Company were elegantly decorated with Chinese lanterns and Union devices, and attracted great attention. The Newark Daily *Mercury* building was also handsomely illuminated. Bonfires were kindled, salutes fired, speeches and other demonstrations of rejoicing made, the whole with the finest effect. The people manifested great enthusiasm.

REJOICING IN TRENTON.

TRENTON, N. J., Thursday, July 9.

The Loyal Union Leagues of this city fired one hundred guns last evening, in honor of the victory of the Federal arms.

They also held a meeting, at which several speeches were made, and wound up matters by a general time of rejoicing.

Subsequent to the salute being fired, Capt. CHAPIN's battery, who fired it, were entertained at the residence of the patriotic citizen, C. C. HAVEN, Esq., where a very agreeable interchange of sentiment and congratulations took place.

Gen. Meade's Compliments to Gen. Lee.

NEWARK, N. J., Thursday, July 9.

Thirty tons of ammunition passed over the New-Jersey Railroad to-day.

Meeting in the Eighteenth Ward to Organize a New Regiment.

Yesterday evening, pursuant to a call made by His Honor Mayor OPDYKE and other prominent gentlemen, a large and influential meeting was held in the Republican Hall, corner of Broadway and Twenty-third street, to take the preliminary steps for the organization of a regiment, pursuant to the call of Gov. SEYMOUR for 30,000 militia.

The meeting was called for 8 o'clock, shortly after which JAMES M. THOMPSON, Esq., called the meeting to order. He stated that they were called together to take means so as not to allow New-York to be caught as Pennsylvania was. [Applause.] They had met to form a regiment in the Ward, and he trusted every Ward in the City would soon have its own gallant corps. [Cheers.] The patriotic call and views of the Governor of the State should be respected, and he was sure they would be by every loyal citizen. [Applause.] Mr. THOMPSON concluded by moving F. MARBURY take the chair, which was carried.

Mr. MARBURY, in taking the chair, made a few patriotic remarks. A. C. COWDIN and Capt. DIMMICK acted as Secretaries. Mayor OPDYKE soon afterward entered the hall with other gentlemen, and was received with three cheers. The Mayor having here been requested to take a seat on the platform said:

SPEECH OF MAYOR OPDYKE.

I felt, as you all must have felt, that when invasion took place, the Governor did a very proper thing to forward regiments to repel the invaders. [Applause.] In doing so he left this great City without protection; but owing to a call made upon him by myself and others, he came forward to raise troops, not only to keep this City and State free from invasion, but from any attacks of foreign foes. The Governor, as Commander-in-Chief of the State, and the highest authority in the State, has most punctually coalesced in their views. [Applause.] He has seen Gen. MILLER, of the Governor's appointment, and he took the liveliest interest in the matter. [Applause.] They should come forward at once and enroll themselves, and even at this very meeting, as volunteers. Such an explanation he deemed necessary. [Loud cheers.]

WM. LAMBEER, Jr., Esq., then proposed the following resolutions:

Whereas, The Governor of the State has called for the organization of thirty regiments of Volunteers in this City and Brooklyn, to strengthen the local military force; and,

Whereas, It is eminently the duty of the Metropolis of the Union to maintain a high character for patriotic devotion to the National cause, and it is to that end desirable and proper that the City should be always in readiness for prompt and efficient military service; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a Special Committee of seven be appointed to select some experienced military officer to commence at once the organization of a regiment in this Ward, he to have power to choose the subordinate officers who may be required to aid him in the work.

Resolved, further, That this meeting constitute a Committee of the Whole, to aid in procuring the enrollment of volunteers for the Eighteenth Ward regiment.

The resolutions having been seconded by DAVID D. FIELD, Esq., in a brief and patriotic address, and being put, they were unanimously carried.

The following gentlemen were named as the Committee of Organization: Messrs. Wm. Laimbeer, Jr., George Opdyke, C. Godfrey Gunther, David Dudley Field, Edw. Cooper, J. M. Thompson, Nathaniel Hayden.

Some names were then enrolled, after which the meeting adjourned until next Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, to hear the report of the Committee.

Arrivals in the City

His Excellency Vice-President Hannibal Hamlin, left the Astor House yesterday afternoon in the 2 o'clock boat, *via* Camden and Amboy Railroad, for Philadelphia.

Senator Chas. Sumner, Boston, Mass.; Hon. Chas. Leland, Cleveland, Ohio; Col. C. C. Marsh, Chicago; Thos. Pearce, Philadelphia; W. J. Stevens, Memphis; J. T. Dennis, Auburn; L. D. Walker, Canada, and Hugh Roberts, Quincy, Ill., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gen. J. T. Sprague and Judge Radcliff, of Albany; Judge T. L. Jewett, Ohio; Maj. A. S. Lee, U. S. A.; Capt. Barlow, U. S. A.; Hon. W. H. Witte, Loudon, Penn.; Lieuts. Chas. B. Dorrence and M. Blue, U. S. N., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Maj. S. D. Farnsworth, Paymaster, U. S. A.; Capt. H. Wilde, U. S. Vols.; W. H. Carryl and family, Philadelphia; John Reed and Jas. P. Robertson, U. S. N., are at the Astor House.

SUSPECTED OF FOUL PLAY.—Coroner FARREL, of Jersey City, held an inquest last night upon the body of a woman named MARY HOWE, residing in Warren-street, under circumstances which led to suspicion that she had met with foul play at the hands of her husband. The investigation revealed the fact that the woman was of very intemperate habits, and that her death was caused by congestion of the brain, produced by intemperance.

[Advertisement.]

"NOSES" ILLUSTRATED. — The July double number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, contains Lord BROUGHAM, DR. DIXON, Stonewall JACKSON, ANNA E. DICKINSON, with 40 other illustrations. Physiognomy, Phrenology, Physiology, Ethnology, Our Social Relations, Courtship, A new Facial Angle, &c. Fifteen cents, by first post, or $1 50 a year. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

Round Hill Water Cure, at Northampton, Mass., is among the most popular and successful institutions in the country. Its location is one of great beauty and salubrity, and it is an agreeable resort for those in health, as well as for the invalid.—*Boston Post.*

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York

[Advertisement.]

The latest sensation novelties in the way of dress are the elegant Summer hats to be obtained of the unrivaled KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street. These hats are of the lightest and most durable fabric, are made up in the latest Parisian style, and are articles of ornament as well as utility to every gentleman. Every possible style of hat known to the trade may be found at this establishment.

Passengers Arrived.

In bark Abby Petrouski, from Porto Cabello.—Migue Antich, B. Antich, M. M. Antich, C. Napoleon, Capt. J M. Perry, late of schr. Masonic, E. B. Mongtanier.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 37 | Sun sets..... 7 33 | Moon rises..12 30

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 3 22 | Gov. Island.. 4 11 | Hell Gate.. 5 33

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, July 9.

Cleared.

Bark Baron W. Layfeldt, (Meck.,) Krenzien, Marseilles, Baetjer & De Verter.

Schooners Marietta, Gray, Portsmouth, N. H., W. S. Brown & Co.; Oregon, O'Brien, Millbridge, John Boynton's Sons; Leon, Furbush, Portsmouth, N. H., W. S. Brown & Co.; R. Bullwinkle, French, Boston, Wm. S. Brown; Mary A. Ivins, Walton, Chincoteague, A. C. Havens; S M. Atkins, Atkins, Milton, Del.; Annie Laura, Slocomb, St. Machias, D. R. De Wolff; Gassalecar, Cole, Elizabethport; Watauga, Poole, Elizabethport.

Sloops Franklin, McClintock, Millville, N. J., J. W. McAce; Humming Bird, Coe, New-Haven.

Arrived.

U. S. steamer Honduras, Gregory, from a cruise eastward, after privateers.

Steamer Long Branch, Powers, Fortress Monroe 30 hours, in ballast to Powers & Martin.

U. S. steamer Star of the South, Woodbull, from a cruise after privateers.

Steamer Westchester, Davis, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Tacony, Pierce, Philadelphia, with mdse to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Franklin, Young, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Laura, Christopher, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Comstock, Drake, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Ruggles, Mooney, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Hand.

U. S. steamer Ericsson, from a cruise in search of privateers.

Ship Haze, (of Mystic,) Holmes, Chamala, West Coast of Mexico March 21, with cotton, wood, etc., to Chas H. Mallory. Had very light weather the entire passage. May 16, lat. 55 56 S., lon. 63 15 W., signalized bark Petchelee, from Liverpool. May 22, lat. 47 01 S., lon. 45 37 W, saw ship B. F. Hoxie, Cray, for England. June 29, lat. 27 47 N., lon. 67 41, saw a steamer steering for Nassau, N. P. 5th inst, lat. 36 51, lon. 73 19, spoke bark Helen Augusta, McEwen, hence for Port-au-Prince; sent a boat on board and got the New-York papers to June 27th. June 18, lat. 6 10 N., lon. 42 48, picked up a life buoy, with the name Charles Hill painted on it; it had apparently been cut away.

Ship Portsmouth, (of Portsmouth N H.,) Tarlton, Leghorn May 7, passed Gibraltar 21st, with marble, rags, etc., to Fabbricotti Bros. June 2, lat. 42, lon. 66, was boarded by U. S. steamer Ericsson.

Ship Wisconsin, (of Liverpool,) Enes, Liverpool 39 ds., with mdse. and 346 passengers to Williams & Guion.

Ship Antarctic, Stouffer, Liverpool 45 ds., with mdse. and 480 passengers to Zerega & Co. June 18, lat. 41, lon 40 30, signalized ship Empire, hence for Liverpool. 6th inst., Montauk bearing N. 20 miles, signalized ship Harvest Queen, hence for Liverpool.

Ship Humboldt, (Hamb.,) Boysen, Cuxhaven June 2, with mdse and 354 passengers to R. M. Sloman & Edge. Passed the Shetland Islands June 8, crossed the Banks June 21, and saw a large number of icebergs; since then had fogs and light southeasterly winds.

Ship J. P. Wheeler, Gadd, Cardiff 40 ds., with railroad iron to order.

Bark Argean, (of Providence,) Potter, New-Orleans June 12, with molasses to master. June 29, during a fog went ashore on Brigantine Beach, 3 miles north of Absecom Light, and was got off July 7 with but little damage, by the Underwriter's agent, and towed to the City by steamtug L. Boardman.

Bark Nord Amerika, (Brem.,) Friedrich, Bremen 49 ds., with mdse. and 263 passengers to Hermann, Koop & Co. 1st inst., lat 41 43, lon. 62, was boarded by the U. S. bark Ethan Allen, cruising for privateers; same day, was boarded by the U. S. steamer Honduras, also cruising for privateers.

Bark Sarah L. Bryant, (of Gloucester,) Lane, Smyrna April 26, passed Gibraltar May 30, with rags to order. June 20, lat 40 35, lon 42 20, passed a vessel bottom up; had apparently been a long time in that situation. July 2, lat. 40 50, lon 63 40, was boarded from U. S. bark Ethan Allen, after firing a shot across our bow. 3d inst., lat. 40 40, lon. 66 20, was spoken by U. S. bark Young Turk.

Bark Voyager, (of Boston,) Knowles, Palermo 64 days, passed Gibraltar May 21, with fruit, etc., to Bacon & Russell.

Bark Angelo Carolina, (Ital.) Culotts, Palermo 55 ds., passed Gibraltar June 4, with fruit, etc., to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.

Bark British Monarch, (of Scarboro,) Slater, Lisbon 35 ds, in ballast to P. S. Kenway.

Brig Abby Petrouski, Porto Cabello 18 ds., with hides to Dovale & Co.

Brig Kennebec, (of Bath,) Blair, St. Michaels, Azores, June 2, in ballast to Brockaway & Baker.

Brig Eliza B., (of Whitestable, Eng.,) Riches, Newcastle 51 ds., with coal to H. & F. W. Meyer.

Brig Fortuna, (Dan.,) Breckwoldt, Curacoa June 20, with hides to Dovale & Co.

Schr Eclipse, (Swed.,) Stevenson, St. Kitts June 18, via St. Martins 23d, and Sombrero same day, with molasses to Ross, Wood & Co. Left no Am. vessels at St. Kitts or St. Martins.

Schr. Robert Palmer, Wilton, Newbern, N. C., 7 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Miles Standish, Atwood, Washington, D. C., in ballast to master.

Schr. Justice, Taylor, South Pier, R. I., 4 ds., with fish to Woodruff & Robinson.

Schr. Telegraph, (Br.,) Curry, Windsor, N. S., 15 ds, with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Caroline and Cornelia, Reed, Newburgh, with lumber for Port Royal.

Schr. Marietta, Gray, Rondout, with cement, for Portsmouth.

Schr. Enoch Moore, Allen, Washington, D. C., 4 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Eliza and Catharine, Bullard, Eleuthera 10 days, with pineapples to James Douglass.

Schr. Virginia, Bearse, Alexandria 5 ds., in ballast

Schr. Z. Snow, Jones, Baltimore, with coal, for Port Morris.

Schr. J. W. Faulkner, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. C. Dayton & Co.

Schr. Clara Ellen, Gray, Rondout, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. John Langley, Langley, Providence.

Schr. Nelson, Hall, Paddock, Portland, Conn., stone.

Schr. T. Steel, Martin, New-Haven, in ballast.

Schr. Mary Ellen, Case, Greenport, for Albany.

Schr. Alpine, Presse, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. J. Van Zandt, Woodman, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Wm. Capes, Van Name, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. E. Leggett, Gibson, Virginia, with wood.

WIND—Sunset, S, very light.

Sailed.

Ships Resolute, Emerald Isle, B. Dudley, Ellen Austin, Ann E. Thompson.

Barks Thor, Louisa, Robert Leonard.

Brigs Lady Head, Delphi, Compenza, and others.

Miscellaneous.

The sloop Rhode-Island, Remington, of and from Providence, for New-York, went ashore on Bartlett's Reef, near Stonington, Conn., on the night of the 7th, during a fog, and would probably be got off the next high water.

Spoken, &c.

Mameluke—Bremen ship, bound S., May 27, lat. 36, lon. 28.

Lilly Dale—Br. brig, hence for Barbados, 4th inst., lat. 38, lon. 69 40.

C. C. Duncan—ship, from Boston for New-Orleans, 6th inst., lat. 39, lon 71 15.

Lancaster—ship, from Shields for New-York, June 22, lat. 42, lon. 50.

Neptune—ship, hence for Liverpool, June 30, lat. 41 30, lon. 64.

Franklin—bark, of and from Boston, for New-Orleans, 2d inst., lat. 30 35, lon. 71 40.

Shannon—Br. ship, from London for Mauritius, May 26, lat. 42 31, lon. 21 40.

Neptune—ship, hence for Liverpool, 1st inst., lat. 41 26, lon. 63 15.

Leland—ship, from London for Philadelphia, June 8, off the Shetland Islands.

Foreign Ports.

At Eleuthera June 29, schr. H. R. Barnes, for New-York, ldg.

At Sombrero June 23, ship Samoset, waiting cargo.

At Curacoa June 20, schr. Anna, for New-York in 5 ds.

COLGATE & CO.'S
HONEY SOAP,
BROWN WINDSOR
GLYCERINE,
BATH AND PALM
SOAPS.

All the above are WARRANTED equal to any, and far superior to most of the imported.

For sale by nearly all the respectable Druggists and Perfumers in the

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TABER & PLACE,
DEALERS IN
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Put up in Tin-foil Pound Papers, 48 in a box, and in bulk.
PRICES RANGE FROM
7 TO 30 CENTS.

All orders sent to us, or to our Agents, PLACE & YOUNG, No. 183 Chambers-st., corner Washington, will receive prompt attention.

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ALLEVIATOR, FOR CORNS, BUNIONS, tender feet, etc., 25 and 50 cents per box. For inflamed bunions, festered corns, inverted nails, etc., use Dr. Briggs' Curative. Sold by druggists and sent by mail, 50 cents and $1 per box. DR. J. BRIGGS, Practical Chiropodist, No. 212 Broadway

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH
BITTERS.

READ AND REFLECT.

Make sure of HEALTH. "But how?" you ask
We answer, 'tis an easy task.
Strengthen the STOMACH, and sustain
The NERVES, the servants of the brain.
The LIVER keep in active play
And *regulate*, from day to day.
Each organ aid, on Nature's plan,
Brace and refresh the INNER MAN,
And like a watch, that's kept in chime
By constant care, with railroad time,
The system's tone and strength renew,
And thereby cheer the *spirits*, too.
"How," you inquire, "can this be done?
This Victory o'er Disease be won?"
"HOSTETTER'S BITTERS," we reply,
Is HEALTH'S SUPREME PROTECTION—TRY!

As a means of regenerating the disordered and enfeebled system, regulating every function of the internal organs, reviving the depressed spirits, invigorating the constitution, and prolonging life, no medicinal preparation, either of the past or the present time, has been so completely and universally successful as

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

Against the vapors foul prepare,
That fever-taint the heavy air.
Drink not unmixed the water found
In prairies, woods, or marshy ground.
If sedentary toil you ply,
Nature you must assist—or die—
For when debarred from exercise
For *artificial aid* she cries.
Medicine's grand purpose and intent
Is threatened evil to *prevent*:
And if you'd be relieved or spared
From ills that crush the *unprepared*,
Hostetter's Bitters use—for note
They are the SUREST ANTIDOTE.

To set at defiance the miasma of unhealthy soils, the poison of unwholesome water, the effluvia of crowded workrooms and factories, and the baneful influence of sedentary employments, it is only necessary to be forearmed with

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTER

Dyspepsia's pangs, that rack and grind
The body, and depress the mind;
Agues, that as they go and come,
Make life a constant martyrdom;
Colics and dysenteric pains,
'Neath which the strong man's vigor wanes;
Bilious complaints, those tedious ills,
Ne'er conquered yet by drastic pills;
Dread diarrhea that cannot be
Cured by destructive mercury;
Slow constitutional decay
That brings Death nearer, day by day
Nervous prostration, mental gloom—
Heralds of madness or the tomb;
For these—though mineral nostrums fail—
Means of Relief at least we hail,
HOSTETTER'S BITTERS—medicine sure,
Not to *prevent*, alone, but *cure*.

In dyspepsia, fever and ague, bilious complaints, constitutional and nervous debility, constipation, seasickness, spasms, and in all complaints of Man or Woman, proceeding from casual or inherent weakness of the body, the one great remedy and restorative is

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

To wanderers on sea or land,
From Polar shore to Tropic strand;
To households lone, in regions new,
And dwellers in great cities, too:
To soldiers in camp, fort and field,
Who need against disease a shield;
To miners, California bound,
And tillers of wet, marshy ground;
To feeble wives of fragile mold,
To young and middle-aged, and old;
To those in health, who would enjoy
Heaven's best gifts without alloy;
To all the strengthless, weak and pale,
Who droop, yet know not what they ail,
Hostetter's Bitters we present
As Health's most potent element.

If there is any value in public opinion, or any weight in medical testimony, the very best and safest Tonic, Corrective and Alterative now before the world is

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

Sold by respectable druggists in all parts of the world.

HOSTETTER & SMITH,
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New-York Office, No. 420 Broadway.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND

Gen. Bragg's Army Retreats Across the Tennessee River.

Destruction of the Bridge at Bridgeport

DEMORALIZATION OF THE REBEL ARMY.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, July 9.

The *Commercial*, of this city, has the following important special dispatch:

TULLAHOMA, Wednesday, July 8.

The rebel army under Gen. BRAGG yesterday retreated across the Tennessee River and destroyed the splendid bridge at Bridgeport.

Rebel stragglers captured state that BRAGG's army is completely demoralized, and crumbling to pieces as it recedes.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. ROSECRANS.

Details of Events to the 1st of July.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND, MANCHESTER, Tenn., Wednesday, July 1, 1863.

A GALLANT AFFAIR AT SHELBYVILLE.

My telegraphic dispatches will have kept you informed of the progress of the campaign up to the latest date. Headquarters still remain here, and the efforts of the General for the past three days have been confined to get his troops and trains all concentrated at this point. The corps of Gen. THOMAS was yesterday thrown forward, and his advance is within four miles of the enemy. We shall probably advance to-day; and if so the chances are in favor of a great battle to-morrow. It seems likely that BRAGG intends to make a stand at Tullahoma. Tullahoma is a strong position naturally; its artificial defences are respectable, and the troops are laboring day and night strengthening them.

SHELBYVILLE—ITS PEOPLE AND FORTIFICATIONS.

While sitting, to-day, with Gen. ROSECRANS and a number of the members of his Staff, under the General's *marquée*, Gen. STANLEY, Chief of Cavalry, with Gen. MITCHELL and his division of horse, reached headquarters—being just back from his brilliant expedition to Shelbyville, the headquarters of the rebel army. I have already sent by telegraph the leading points of the affair; but in the course of an afternoon's gossip, there are many details which may be of interest.

Our force, all of which was under command of Gen. GORDON GRANGER, first met the enemy at Guy's Gap, where he occupied a strong position. It was determined to take it by direct assault. The head of our column deployed as skirmishers, and advanced in *échelon* up the hill—the enemy meanwhile falling back—their rear guard resisting our progress up the hill. On reaching the top, however, we found the rebel force on the full run down the pike for Shelbyville. They were, however, closely pursued by the First Middle Tennessee cavalry, (Col. GALBRAITH,) supported by the Fourth regulars, (Capt. MCINTYRE,) and forty or fifty of them were ridden down and captured. MINTY's entire brigade followed the fleeing foe until they reached their intrenchments at Shelbyville, where, under cover of their breastworks and two pieces of artillery they made a stand. Col. MINTY, accordingly, dismounted the Fourth Michigan and Third Indiana, and sent them to right and left in the woods, as skirmishers. On the advance of the skirmishers, the rebels limbered up their guns, when one hundred and fifty men of the Seventh Pennsylvania, and two companies of the Fourth regulars pursued the battery to within a mile of Shelbyville, at which point two more guns were opened on our column, causing it to halt. A section of our artillery was presently brought up which fired two rounds, after which the detachments already mentioned—being in their saddles on the road in rear of the guns—immediately charged forward, chasing the enemy into the town. The rebels here took up a strong position on the public square, with three guns commanding the pike by which we had to approach. A charge was forthwith sounded—the Seventh and Ninth Pennsylvania, under command of Maj. DAVIS, being selected for the work. It was made with sabre drawn—first rank, *tierce point*, second, *right cut*. The column rushed forward into the teeth of the guns, but with such rapidity that before the artillerymen could serve the pieces a second time, they were captured with the rammer half way out of the muzzle. We now engaged the enemy's cavalry hand-to-hand, and from all that I can learn, the public square and streets of Shelbyville must have been witnesses to some of the most exciting hand-to-hand encounters that have occurred during the war. The enemy was completely routed and while they were still running, COL. CAMPBELL with his command, reached their flank near the upper bridge of Duck River, into which they were driven and a hundred of them killed and drowned. The rebel Gen. WHEELER's horse was killed and he escaped on foot without coat or hat. Our captures foot up sixty or seventy officers and nearly seven hundred men. Our loss six killed and between thirty and forty wounded.

The joy of the loyal people of this thoroughly Union town of Tennessee, is said to have been beyond all expression. The Stars and Stripes were displayed from the house-tops and windows, and the ladies, after waving their handkerchiefs, threw them away with joy and waved their skirts.

The fortifications of Shelbyville—the result of five months' assiduous labor on the part of an enemy who has vast faith in digging—prove to have been of the most formidable character, and could not have been taken by direct assault without enormous loss of life. They covered Shelbyille three miles and a half north of the town, and for nine miles across—rifle-pits, *abattis*, and enfilading works for heavy artillery. The strategic manœuvre on the rebel flank made these utterly useless to the enemy and caused them to be voluntarily evacuated.

ROSECRANS VS. STANLEY.

While sitting, as before mentioned, in a long gossip on the doings of the past few days, WILDER's expedition to cut the rebel line of communication in the rear of Tallahoma was mentioned to the chief of cavalry. STANLEY immediately said it was "a most dangerous measure—that that sort of thing could not be done with that amount of force, and that WILDER's whole brigade would be gobbled up." Nay, he offered to bet a thousand to one that it *would* be gobbled up by MORGAN or FORREST. Gen. ROSECRANS promptly accepted the bet and proceeded to show the chief of cavalry how much scattered the enemy's horse happen to be at this time, and what were the chances of WILDER's escape. STANLEY, however, was still incredulous and the bet was just on the point of being concluded when who should be seen coming over the bridge, fifty yards in advance of our tents, but the gallant WILDER himself, at the head of his command—horses and men thoroughly jaded, half-starved and covered from top to toe, inch deep, of mud—just back from one of the most perilous and successful raids of the war. Of course, you can imagine the scene—the laughter at STANLEY's expense, the joy to see WILDER once more, etc.

WILDER'S GREAT EXPEDITIONARY RAID.

I have already telegraphed you the main points of the results of WILDER's expedition; but further details may not be unwelcome.

Starting from Manchester on Sunday morning, he first advanced to Hillsboro.

On reaching Elk River, he found that the rains had swollen that stream to the depth of twelve feet, rendering it necessary for him to make an extended detour up to Pelham, in order to cross. One of the forks he traversed on a bridge; the other he swam, carrying his mountain howitzers on rafts—humorously styled by the boys "gunboats." That same night he reached Dechard.

At this point he divided his force, sending one portion, (the One Hundred and Twenty-third Illinois,) under command of Col. MONROE, to destroy the railroad bridge over the Elk, or, failing that, to tear up the track as near as possible, and thence proceed to join WILDER. Arriving at the railroad, he found WITHERS' entire division engaged in guarding it, thus making it necessary for him to fall back to Hillsboro, which he did with a loss of one man.

In the meantime WILDER, with the remainder of his force, swam a slue and another stream, and reached Dechard (distance fifty miles) by 8 o'clock Sunday evening. Here he tore up the track for a distance of a quarter of a mile, destroyed the water-tanks, trestlework and cars, and burnt the depot filled with sugar, salt, tobacco and other supplies. He also captured the mail and the telegraph instruments and dispatches. The rebels made a good stand, and were presently reinforced by six regiments of infantry; and WILDER, having learnt from a negro that the rebels had a brigade at Cowan, he fell back to the Breckfield Point road, lying for the night at the foot of the mountain. At daylight he again started up the mountain to Southern University. Here a division of the force again took place. The one portion, (the Ninety-eighth Illinois,) under Col. FUNKHAUSER, was designated to strike the railroad at Tantalon, while WILDER went up to strike it at Anderson. While on the way he saw BUCKNER's division, on trains of cars, passing on to Tullahoma. Retiring, he tore up the road from Cowan to Tracy City. In the meantime WILDER got wind that the rebels were on the cars up the Tracy City road, for the purpose of cutting him off, so he abandoned the road and took to the mountains; thence to Pelham, where he bivouacked in a wheat field, and from there at daylight, to this point.

Taking into account the peril involved, there have certainly been few more successful raids than this. In two days and a half they made 126 miles, amid frightful roads and without guides, swimming four rivers by the way. Nor has there been any expedition in the course of the war attended with an equal amount of physical hardship. The roads were in a terrific condition. It rained all the time, and on the very first day all their supplies were destroyed by the wet.

As columns of this kind depend for their effect mainly on possessing an extreme mobility, the troopers were of course obliged to move without forage for their animals. During the expedition they fed but three times, giving the horses a sheaf of wheat each time. The dashing officer at the head of this raid did very considerable damage to the rebel railroad line of communication, though nothing to what he would have done, had it not been for the unprecedented rise of all the streams. That he escaped at all, under the circumstances, is due exclusively to his superb pluck and energy.

REBEL VIEWS AND IDEAS.

While at Dechard, Col. WILDER captured a rebel mail. Most of the letters are written from Tullahoma by soldiers who were in the fight at Hoover's Gap, and they relate to that affair. I give a few extracts, that may prove interesting. As usual with rebel epistles, they are astounding specimens of grammar and orthography. I copy the first *verbatim et literatim*. The others are made decent spelling. The first is addressed from "tuleyhomey" to his father:

"Dear father i am blest with the privilige and time of finishing my leter this Eavning I can say to you that wee hav bin in another hard batel well we didnt fite very mutch but wee was in about as dangers aplase as wee Ever hav bin we was at fairefield Everthing seem to be still and cam as i had notis fur sevral weeks and the noose came in camps that the Yanks was rite on us we was in line in aminet & rold out for hoovers gap and when we got thare they was fitin we was moved rite in front of the Enemy behind a litel redy to suport one of our batery that had bin playin on the Enemy wee stade thare in thre hundred yards of the enemy and you had beter think that they shel us hevey the hill turned the shell off of us the third day they flant us on boathe sides and come in the midel in dubel colums and we had to run for life to keep from bein captured i never herd bums whis as fast herley as fast in my life we nad to git it this time sure wee are now at tuleyhomey in our fortyfication I cant tell whether they will come heere or not so no more or that"

The next is addressed to "Mrs. MARTHA:"

"DEAR COMPANION:—I will say to you that we was order out to meet the enemy on the 24th of this month, and we met them very much, for they was clost. We lay in lines three days and nights, and it raining every day. The third day they got renforcements, and came on us. The first thing we knew they was almost around us, and we had to get out. We then commenced retreating. We fell back two miles, and made a stand. We staid there till morning. They reinforced and came on next morning. We then fell back to this place. We got here last night almost worn out. I will give up that the Yankees got the best of the fight this time. * * * They had a hard fight at Shelbyville yesterday. Our men got whipped. The Yankees got 900 of HORTON's cavalry at that place yesterday evening. I will say to you that all of our forces is falling back to this place. We are aiming to hold this place if we can. If they come on us here they will get hurt. We are fortified at this place. Some thinks they will come, I can't. They have got plenty of men to go anywhere. Looks like we never had but few men here—not enough to whip the Yankees. We are spunky enough, but not strong enough. * * * We have fall back to Tullahoma. Our forces is all gathering here. Some thinks they will follow us here, but I don't think they will. If they do they will get the worst whipt they ever was."

Another is addressed to his mother:

"DEAR MOTHER: I have a heap of news to tell you if I had time. Dear mother, we went out to meet the enemy last Wednesday, and we met them about one mile this side of Hoover's Gap, seven miles above Wartrace. We laid in a line of battle, and next morning we fought them. We fought them like Indians, and next morning we started for our retreat for Tullahoma, and we landed there that night. The boys said it was about as hard running as they ever heard. The loss in the fight is reported 500 killed and wounded. * * * Mother, our whole army is here. It will take a heap of them to whip us here."

Still another is written by a soldier to his wife:

* * * "Our men has fell back to Tullahoma, inside of our breastworks. I think we will have to fight them again in a few days. * * * We have been in mud half-leg deep. It been a hard time on us this time. * * * Our troops are all concentrated at the front for another fight. I do think if we do get in another combat it will be a big one. We have great fortifications here. We have a fort that covers four acres of ground, and several siege guns planted around it."

It is unnecessary to speculate upon the pending movements and operations of the Army of the Army of the Cumberland, but a very short time will reveal important results of one kind or another from this campaign.

W. SWINTON.

GEN. DIX'S OPERATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 9.

The operations of Gen. DIX's command at White House and on the Peninsula are successful, having cut off all direct communication from Richmond and Gen. LEE's army, and detained a large number of troops in and about Richmond, which would otherwise have gone to reinforce LEE.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, July 8.

The steamer *Georgia* arrived at Fortress Monroe late last evening from City Point, bringing neither news nor prisoners.

The Richmond *Inquirer* of July 6, is received, but contains no important news from any point, and pretends to have no news from Gen. LEE's army except through Northern papers.

The *Enquirer* says:

"Unofficial information by telegraph from Jackson, Miss., this morning, states that Gen MAGRUDER and DICK TAYLOR had crossed the Mississippi at Kenna, ten miles above New-Orleans, and were marching on that city.

LATEST.—Gen. TAYLOR has captured 7,000 of the enemy near New-Orleans, and is marching on that city. Possibly the Confederate flag waves over New-Orleans."

The Prize Steamer Britannia.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Thursday, July 9.

Arrived at Newport to-day prize steamer *Britannia*, from Port Royal, S. C., for Boston. Put in for coal.

NEW-YORK STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—This organization will hold its eighteenth annual meeting in Troy the present year, commencing on Tuesday, July 14. Professors GUYON MCVICAR, of Brockport, J. E. KING, of Fort Edward, and a large number of others are booked for addresses.

POSTSCRIPT.

FRIDAY, 4 O'CLOCK A. M.

LATEST FROM THE ARMY.

A Battle Expected To-Day or To-Morrow.

Gen. Couch's Headquarters at Shippensburgh, Pa.

BOONSBORO, Md., Thursday, July 9.

There have been no active operations on our front to-day. After the cavalry fight of yesterday, the enemy drew in their forces toward Hagerstown, and formed a line on elevated ground, from Funkstown on the right, to the bend of the river below Williamsport, on the left, thus uncovering the Shepperdstown crossing. Scouts and reconnoitering parties report that Lee is intrenching his front, drawing ammunition from his train on the Virginia side, and making general preparations for another battle.

It is contradicted, to-night, that we have a force in LEE's line of retreat in Virginia. It is not likely a general battle will be delivered to-morrow.

T. B.

REPORTS FROM SHIPPENSBURGH, PENN.

SHIPPENSBURGH, Thursday, July 9.

The armies of Gens. MEADE and COUCH are rapidly concentrating in front of the Army of Virginia. The headquarters of Gen. COUCH are here to-night.

News to-day received from Waynesboro shows that a portion of LEE's army is only three miles from the forces under Gen. SMITH.

The enemy cavalry paid a flying visit to-day to Greencastle, probably for the purpose of watching our movements and gathering supplies. LEE's headquarters are still believed to be at Hagerstown. Exciting events are likely to transpire within the next two days.

REPORTS FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 9.

A special to the *American*, dated Frederick, 9th, says:

The rumored death of Gen. KILPATRICK, I am happy to state, is untrue.

Col. LANSING, of the Seventh Michigan cavalry, has just come in from the front, and reports him uninjured.

The fight yesterday between Funkstown and Boonsboro, about six miles this side of Hagerstown, was a final success for us. Our cavalry and artillery attacked a large rebel force of cavalry and artillery, supported by infantry, and at first we had to fall back. Gen. BUFORD's cavalry brigade then dismounted, and Gen. BUFORD charged the rebels at the head of his brigade, driving the rebels out of the woods. Gen. KILPATRICK then charged them with two mounted regiments, and drove the rebels before him for six miles. Our loss was about 50 killed and wounded. The rebel loss was 100 killed and wounded, and 50 taken prisoners.

From the same source I have the following particulars of the latest cavalry operations. On Sunday Gen. KILPATRICK captured a rebel train at Monterey, a few miles west of Emmittsburgh, taking 1,876 prisoners, 179 of whom were commissioned officers. On the same day he had a brisk fight with the rebel Gen. STUART, at Smithsburgh, On Monday Gen. KILPATRICK made a dash at Hagerstown, and found the rebels there in strong force. He fell back, fighting bravely all the way, to Williamsport, to join Gen. BUFORD. After a hard fight, the rebels attempted to get between BUFORD and KILPATRICK, but they finally formed a junction, and both divisions retired during the night. Our loss was not serious, considering the great force of the enemy and the desperate nature of the fighting.

The rebels have immense wagon trains parked at Williamsport, estimated as high as 3,000. They have no bridge across the river, and are using scow-boats in endeavoring to cross their trains and their plunder.

On Tuesday there was no fighting, and our cavalry came back to Boonsboro. Up to noon to-day, only slight skirmishing is going on between the armies.

REPORTS FROM FREDERICK.

FREDERICK, Md., Wednesday, July 8.

The following incidents are not without interest at this time:

Capt. JAMES CLINE, of the Third Indiana cavalry, on the 28th of June, the day Gen. MEADE assumed command of the Army of the Potomac, went into Heatherstown with eight men, and captured LEE's messenger and a guard of thirteen men, together with dispatches and a mail from Richmond.

On the 1st inst., accompanied by the dashing Capt. DAHLGREN and twenty men, Capt. CLINE went to Greencastle and captured LEE's private orderly and his entire escort, who had very important dispatches from JEFF. DAVIS to Gen. LEE, together with orders to LEE's various Generals, muster and pay-rolls and other army matter. The most important of the papers was a letter from JEFF. DAVIS to LEE, and had a favorable effect upon the results which followed the battle of Gettysburgh.

The following are some of the points contained in the letter, which was dated Richmond, June 29. DAVIS feared his raid into Pennsylvania was a great mistake. It was an error to suppose that the Army of the Potomac had been so reduced by the discharge of the two years and nine months' men as to make victory an easy matter. The accessions to our army by new troops and militia were three times greater than our losses. These facts, when the expedition was planned, were unknown. It was utterly impossible to organize a reserve army at Culpepper, as LEE had suggested, owing to the fact that D. H. HILL's command had been largely reduced, reinforcing other points; and it was equally impossible to spare a single man from BEAUREGARD's command. Horses were needed. JOHNSTON could not succeed against GRANT without them, and DAVIS had fears for the safety of Vicksburgh. DAVIS was sorry he could not forward money to LEE. The Quartermaster tells LEE that he cannot send him supplies and ordnance without horses, and the campaign must be abandoned unless animals are immediately sent to Virginia. LEE must also keep open a line of communication and retreat.

Other matters of interest are contained in the dispatches.

THOMAS PAULDING, of Greencastle, is spoken of in the highest terms by Capt. CLINE as rendering him invaluable assistance, guiding the party by generally unknown routes through mountain passes and forests.

On the 4th inst., Capts. CLINE and DAHLGREN, reinforced by 100 of the Sixth Pennsylvania cavalry, under Lieuts. MORROW and WHITE, returned again to the rear of LEE's army at Greencastle, where they took 31 prisoners.

Forty-eight of the rebel cavalry came into town and called for the Burgess, in order to levy a contribution.

Capts. CLINE and DAHLGREN were posted in the square, and a citizen told the rebels they would find the Burgesses there. A part of our men made a detour of a square, and at a given signal the rebels were assailed in front and rear, and the whole party was captured without the loss of a man on either side.

On another occasion the same day, near Greencastle, Capt. CLINE, with eight men, charged upon and captured a rebel paymaster and his escort, and a considerable amount of Confederate funds. A supporting force near by was charged upon and driven toward Williamsport.

Following up these dashing exploits Capts. CLINE and DAHLGREN hoved around the enemy's route, and on the 5th discovered the advance of the retreating rebel trains, making in the direction of the Potomac. This train consisted of from 500 to 600 wagons, belonging to EWELL and HILL. The vanguard was composed of 600 cavalry, a regiment of infantry, and a battery of artillery, waiting until the train had partly passed, and taking advantage of a defeil, our officers dashed upon the train, dividing their force to work toward the front and rear at the same time. They cut down 130 wagons, ran the horses into the woods, captured two guns and 300 prisoners.

Before completing all they desired to accomplish, the rebel cavalry and infantry were upon them. The guns and all the prisoners were recaptured, excepting twelve, when our party took to the woods, closely pursued by the enemy. By the aid of friendly citizens, they escaped their pursuers, and made their way to Waynesborough, through which they passed, skillfully eluding the rebel pickets stationed there. They saw the burning train captured by Gen. KILPATRICK, and a portion of his force, which was engaging the enemy at the time.

They reached Hagerstown, and rested for the night, within sight of MOSBY's forces; but the men and horses were too much worn down to attack him, or retire another foot. On the morning of the 6th they joined Gen. BUFORD at Boonesboro, having lost only four men, who were taken prisoners. It was impossible to bring off the captured horses, and these were turned over to the farmers, who had lost their own by LEE's soldiers.

REPORTS FROM HARRISBURGH.

HARRISBURGH, Thursday, July 9—Midnight.

There is no news from the seat of war to-night. The telegraph wire towards Carlisle and Shippensburgh has not been in order since 11.30.

THE INVASION OF INDIANA.

Morgan in the State, with from Six to Eight Thousand Troops.

CAPTURE OF CORYDON.

INDIANAPOLIS, Thursday, July 9.

MORGAN's forces, of infantry, cavalry and artillery, numbering from 6,000 to 8,000, have crossed into Indiana and captured Corydon. Our forces are falling back. The rebels, it is supposed are marching on New-Albany and Jeffersonville, where large quantities of supplies are stored.

Troops are being organized throughout the State and sent forward as rapidly as possible. Business is entirely suspended here to-day. Citizens are forming companies for self-defence. One regiment has been raised since last night. It is reported that two citizens were killed at Corydon, when the rebels entered the town.

INDIANOPOLIS, Thursday, July 9.

MORGAN is still in the vicinity of Corydon. The greatest excitement prevails throughout the State The militia are coming in rapidly under the call of the Governor for 50,000. They will be under arms and marching to the place of rendezvous in twenty-four hours. One Michigan regiment arrived to-night; another, and a battery of artillery are expected to-morrow. The determination is that MORGAN shall not escape. The border counties are under martial law.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, July 9.

Eleven rebel regiments, aggregating 4,080 men, with ten pieces of artillery, including two howitzers, passed the Ohio at Braudenburgh yesterday, and encamped last night near Corydon, Indiana, commanded by JOHN MORGAN and BASIL DUKE. MORGAN stated to several that his destination was Indianapolis, but this is not credited. There is considerable excitement at New-Albany, the inhabitants believing that MORGAN's forces are approaching there. On leaving Braudenburgh MORGAN burned the steamer *Alice Dean*, but gave up the *J. P. McCoombs*, which arrived here this afternoon. A fire is now visible in the direction of New-Albany.

FROM HELENA AND VICKSBURGH.

CAIRO, Thursday, July 9.

The rebels have retired from Helena.

Gen. OGLESBY has just arrived from Memphis, and says that the terms of the capitulation of Vicksburgh were that enlisted men be paroled, while the commissioned officers be retained prisoners. PEMBERTON gives the number of men fit for duty at 12,000, and 6,000 in hospitals, but it is thought the number exceeds this 5,000 or 6,000.

Memorandum of Graves of Soldiers in front of Port Hudson.

GEN. DWIGHT'S DIVISION.

E Carter, Co. D, 6th Mich.
M. Harman, Co. D, 6th Mich.
C. W. Pierce, Co. D, 6th Michigan.
Lewis Banker, Co. C, 6th Michigan.
O. K. Pomeroy, Co. B, 6th Michigan.
Corp. Geo. Atkinson, Co. K, 6th Michigan.
Lewis Borst, Co. K, 6th Michigan.
Milton Cutshaw, Co. K, 6th Michigan.
Nathan S. Shiffield, Co. H, 26th C. V.
Jno. D. Lamprey, Co. I, 15th New-Hampshire;
B. F. Adams, Co. B, 15th New-Hampshire
Jas. G. Morrison, (aged 28,) Londonderry, N. H., 15th New-Hampshire.
N. Chattle, Co. H, 15th New-Hampshire-
E. D. Aldrich, Co. F, 15th New-Hampshire.
Sergt. F. Parker, Co. E, 15th New-Hampshire
Francis Hilig, Co. D, 128th New-York.
Robt. Van Valkenberg, Co. K, 128th New-York.
Jno. P. Low, (Poughkeepsie,) 128th New-York.
Myron Poucher, Co. A, 128th New-York.
Jno. Thompson, Co. H, 128th New-York.
J. W. Olivet, Co. F, 128th New-York.
Jno. Hughes, Co. F, 128th New-York.
U. T., Co. E, 128th N. Y.
J. T. M., 128th N. Y.

BURIED AT GEN. DWIGHT'S DIVISION HOSPITAL.

Corp. M. Cahill, of wounds received in assault, May 27, head, leg and arm, died May 30, Co. B, 165th N. Y.
——— Lyman, Co. C, 165th New-York.
A. Morse, Co. I, N. H.
G. J. Lapton, died May 28, Co. I, N. H.
E. Crane Co. G, 6th Mich.
L. Maloy, May 28, Co. G, 6th Michigan.

BURIED AT GEN. GROVER'S DIVISION HOSPITAL.

E. Iliff, died May 27, Co. B, 6th Michigan.
W. Wordon.
A. M. Week, Co. A, 15th New-Hampshire.
C. P. Crandal, Co. B, 26th C. V.
C. M. Geer, (May 29, 1863,) Co. F, 26th C. V.
Geo. Wilcox, right groin and head, Co. D, 165th N. Y.
E. Bell, Co. E, 91st N. Y. 3.
Jno Bell, died June 4, '6 14th New-Jersey.
Corp. R. Andrews, in action near Clinton, June 4, 1863, Co. B, 4th W. V.
E. S. Damptim.
J. J. Handford, died June 15, Co. G, 28th C. V.
G. W. Brinkley, died June 12, 1863, Co. D, 6th Ill. Cav.

The Recent Victories.

PRAYER AND THANKSGIVING MEETING IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 9.

The meeting for prayer and thanksgiving for the recent victories, in Faneuil Hall at noon to-day, attracted an audience of some fifteen hundred. E. S. TOBEY presided. Prayer was offered up by Rev. Mr. WEBB. Selections of Scripture were read by Rev. Dr. PARKER, and remarks were made by Rev. Dr. STONE, Chaplain of the 44th Massachusetts regiment, Rev. Dr. HAVEN, Rev. Mr. HUNTINGTON, of Fredericksburgh, Va., and others. A hymn was sung by the large audience, and the meeting was dismissed with the Doxology.

REJOICING IN NEWARK.

NEWARK, Thursday, July 9.

The city was grandly illuminated to-night, in honor of the recent victories. Among others, the buildings of the Newark Daily *Advertiser* and American Telegraph Company were elegantly decorated with Chinese lanterns and Union devices, and attracted great attention. The Newark Daily *Mercury* building was also handsomely illuminated. Bonfires were kindled, salutes fired, speeches and other demonstrations of rejoicing made, the whole with the finest effect. The people manifested great enthusiasm.

REJOICING IN TRENTON.

TRENTON, N. J., Thursday, July 9.

The Loyal Union Leagues of this city fired one hundred guns last evening, in honor of the victory of the Federal arms.

They also held a meeting, at which several speeches were made, and wound up matters by a general time of rejoicing.

Subsequent to the salute being fired, Capt. CHAPIN's battery, who fired it, were entertained at the residence of the patriotic citizen, C. C. HAVEN, Esq., where a very agreeable interchange of sentiment and congratulations took place.

Meeting in the Eighteenth Ward to Organize a New Regiment.

Yesterday evening, pursuant to a call made by His Honor Mayor OPDYKE and other prominent gentlemen, a large and influential meeting was held in the Republican Hall, corner of Broadway and Twenty-third street, to take the preliminary steps for the organization of a regiment, pursuant to the call of Gov. SEYMOUR for 30,000 militia.

The meeting was called for 8 o'clock, shortly after which JAMES M. THOMPSON, Esq., called the meeting to order. He stated that they were called together to take means so as not to allow New-York to be caught as Pennsylvania was. [Applause.] They had met to form a regiment in the Ward, and he trusted every Ward in the City would soon have its own gallant corps. [Cheers.] The patriotic call and views of the Governor of the State should be respected, and he was sure they would be by every loyal citizen. [Applause.] Mr. THOMPSON concluded by moving F. MARBURY take the chair, which was carried.

Mr. MARBURY, in taking the chair, made a few patriotic remarks. A. C. COWDIN and Capt. DIMMICK acted as Secretaries. Mayor OPDYKE soon afterward entered the hall with other gentlemen, and was received with three cheers. The Mayor having here been requested to take a seat on the platform said:

SPEECH OF MAYOR OPDYKE.

I felt, as you all must have felt, that when invasion took place, the Governor did a very proper thing to forward regiments to repel the invaders. [Applause.] In doing so he left this great City without protection; but owing to a call made upon him by myself and others, he came forward to raise troops, not only to keep this City and State free from invasion, but from any attacks of foreign foes. The Governor, as Commander-in-Chief of the State, and the highest authority in the State, has most punctually coalesced in their views. [Applause.] He has seen Gen. MILLER, of the Governor's appointment, and he took the liveliest interest in the matter. [Applause.] They should come forward at once and enroll themselves, and even at this very meeting, as volunteers. Such an explanation he deemed necessary. [Loud cheers.]

WM. LAMBEER, Jr., Esq., then proposed the following resolutions:

Whereas, The Governor of the State has called for the organization of thirty regiments of Volunteers in this City and Brooklyn, to strengthen the local military force; and,

Whereas, It is eminently the duty of the Metropolis of the Union to maintain a high character for patriotic devotion to the National cause, and it is to that end desirable and proper that the City should be always in readiness for prompt and efficient military service; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a Special Committee of seven be appointed to select some experienced military officer to commence at once the organization of a regiment in this Ward, he to have power to choose the subordinate officers who may be required to aid him in the work.

Resolved, further, That this meeting constitute a Committee of the Whole, to aid in procuring the enrollment of volunteers for the Eighteenth Ward regiment.

The resolutions having been seconded by DAVID D. FIELD, Esq., in a brief and patriotic address, and being put, they were unanimously carried.

The following gentlemen were named as the Committee of Organization: Messrs. Wm. Laimbeer, Jr., George Opdyke, C. Godfrey Gunther, David Dudley Field, Edw. Cooper, J. M. Thompson, Nathaniel Hayden.

Some names were then enrolled, after which the meeting adjourned until next Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, to hear the report of the Committee.

Gen. Meade's Compliments to Gen. Lee.

NEWARK, N. J., Thursday, July 9.

Thirty tons of ammunition passed over the New-Jersey Railroad to-day.

[Advertisement.]

The latest sensation novelties in the way of dress are the elegant Summer hats to be obtained of the unrivaled KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street. These hats are of the lightest and most durable fabric, are made up in the latest Parisian style, and are articles of ornament as well as utility to every gentleman. Every possible style of hat known to the trade may be found at this establishment.

(Advertisement.)

"NOSES" ILLUSTRATED.—The July double number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, contains Lord BROUGHAM, Dr. DIXON, Stonewall JACKSON, ANNA E. DICKINSON, with 40 other illustrations. Physiognomy, Phrenology, Physiology, Ethnology, Our Social Relations, Courtship, A new Facial Angle, &c. Fifteen cents, by first post, or $1 50 a year. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

Round Hill Water Cure, at Northampton, Mass., is among the most popular and successful institutions in the country. Its location is one of great beauty and salubrity, and it is an agreeable resort for those in health, as well as for the invalid.—*Boston Post.*

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In bark Abby Petrouski, from Porto Cabello.—Migue. Antich, B. Antich, M. M. Antich, C. Napoleon, Capt. J M. Perry, late of schr. Masonic, E. B. Mongtanier.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 37 | Sun sets.... 7 33 | Moon rises..12 30

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 3 22 | Gov. Island . 4 11 | Hell Gate.. 5 33

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, July 9.

Arrived.

U. S. steamer Honduras, Gregory, from a cruise eastward, after privateers.

Steamer Long Branch, Powers, Fortress Monroe 30 hours, in ballast to Powers & Martin.

U. S. steamer Star of the South, Woodhull, from a cruise after privateers.

Steamer Westchester, Davis, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Tacony, Pierce, Philadelphia, with mdse to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Franklin, Young, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Laura, Christopher, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Comstock, Drake, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Ruggles, Mooney, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Hand.

U. S. steamer Ericsson, from a cruise in search of privateers.

Ship Haze, (of Mystic,) Holmes, Chamala, West Coast of Mexico March 21, with cotton, wood, etc., to Thomas H. Mallory. Had very light weather the entire passage. May 16, lat. 55 56 S., lon. 63 15 W., signalized bark Petchelee, from Liverpool. May 22, lat. 47 01 S., lon. 45 37 W., saw ship B. F. Hoxie, Cray, for England. June 29, lat. 27 47 N., lon. 67 41, saw a steamer steering for Nassau, N. P. 5th inst., lat. 36 51, lon. 73 19, spoke bark Helen Augusta, McEwen, hence for Port-au-Prince; sent a boat on board and got the New-York papers to June 27th. June 18, lat. 6 10 N., lon. 42 48, picked up a life buoy, with the name Charles Hill painted on it; it had apparently been cut away.

Ship Portsmouth, (of Portsmouth, N. H.,) Tarlton, Leghorn May 7, passed Gibraltar 21st, with marble, rags, etc., to Fabbricotti Bros. June 2, lat. 42, lon. 66, was boarded by U. S. steamer Ericsson.

Ship Wisconsin, (of Liverpool,) Enes, Liverpool 39 ds., with mdse. and 345 passengers to Williams & Guion.

Ship Antarctic, Stouffer, Liverpool 45 ds., with mdse. and 480 passengers to Zerega & Co. June 18, lat. 41, lon 40 30, signalized ship Empire, hence for Liverpool. 6th inst., Montauk bearing N. 20 miles, signalized ship Harvest Queen, hence for Liverpool.

Ship Humboldt, (Hamb.,) Boysen, Cuxhaven June 2, with mdse and 354 passengers to R. M. Sloman & Edge. Passed the Shetland Islands June 8, crossed the Banks June 21, and saw a large number of icebergs; since then had fogs and light southeasterly winds.

Ship J. P. Wheeler, Gadd, Cardiff 40 ds., with railroad iron to order.

Bark Argean, (of Providence,) Potter, New-Orleans June 12, with molasses to master. June 29, during a fog went ashore on Brigantine Beach, 3 miles north of Absecom Light, and was got off July 8, with but little damage, by the Underwriter's agent, and towed to the City by steamtug L. Boardman.

Bark Nord Amerika, (Brem.,) Friedrich, Bremen 49 ds., with mdse. and 263 passengers to Hermann, Koop & Co. 1st inst., lat 41 43, lon. 62, was boarded by the U. S. bark Ethan Allen, cruising for privateers; same day, was boarded by the U. S. steamer Honduras, also cruising for privateers.

Brig Kennebec, (of Bath,) Blair, St. Michaels, Azores, June 2, in ballast to Brockaway & Baker.

Brig Eliza B., (of Whitestable, Eng.,) Riches, Newcastle 51 ds., with coal to H. & F. W. Meyer.

Brig Fortuna, (Dan.,) Breckwoldt, Curacoa June 20, with hides to Dovale & Co.

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CELEBRATED
STOMACH
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READ AND REFLECT.

Make sure of HEALTH. "But how?" you ask.
We answer, 'tis an easy task.
Strengthen the STOMACH, and sustain
The NERVES, the servants of the brain.
The LIVER keep in active play
And *regulate*, from day to day.
Each organ aid, on Nature's plan,
Brace and refresh the INNER MAN,
And like a watch, that's kept in chime
By constant care, with railroad time,
The system's tone and strength renew,
And thereby cheer the *spirits*, too.
"How," you inquire, "can this be done?
This Victory o'er Disease be won?"
"HOSTETTER'S BITTERS," we reply,
Is HEALTH'S SUPREME PROTECTION—TRY!

As a means of regenerating the disordered and enfeebled system, regulating every function of the internal organs, reviving the depressed spirits, invigorating the constitution, and prolonging life, no medicinal preparation, either of the past or the present time, has been so completely and universally successful as HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

Against the vapors foul prepare,
That fever-taint the heavy air.
Drink not unmixed the water found
In prairies, woods, or marshy ground.
If sedentary toil you ply,
Nature you must assist—or die—
For when debarred from exercise
For *artificial aid* she cries.
Medicine's grand purpose and intent
Is threatened evil to *prevent*:
And if you'd be relieved or spared
From ills that crush the *unprepared*,
Hostetter's Bitters use—for note
They are the SUREST ANTIDOTE.

To set at defiance the miasma of unhealthy soils, the poison of unwholesome water, the effluvia of crowded workrooms and factories, and the baneful influence of sedentary employments, it is only necessary to be forearmed with HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

Dyspepsia's pangs, that rack and grind
The body, and depress the mind;
Agues, that as they go and come,
Make life a constant martyrdom;
Colics and dysenteric pains,
'Neath which the strong man's vigor wanes;
Bilious complaints, those tedious ills,
Ne'er conquered yet by drastic pills;
Dread diarrhea that cannot be
Cured by destructive mercury;
Slow constitutional decay
That brings Death nearer, day by day;
Nervous prostration, mental gloom—
Heralds of madness or the tomb;
For these—though mineral nostrums fail—
Means of Relief at least we hail,
HOSTETTER'S BITTERS—medicine sure,
Not to *prevent*, alone, but *cure*.

In dyspepsia, fever and ague, bilious complaints, constitutional and nervous debility, constipation, seasickness, spasms, and in all complaints of Man or Woman, proceeding from casual or inherent weakness of the body, the one great remedy and restorative is HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

To wanderers on sea or land,
From Polar shore to Tropic strand;
To households lone, in regions new,
And dwellers in great cities, too;
To soldiers in camp, fort and field,
Who need against disease a shield;
To miners, California bound,
And tillers of wet, marshy ground;
To feeble wives of fragile mold,
To young and middle-aged, and old;
To those in health, who would enjoy
Heaven's best gifts without alloy;
To all the strengthless, weak and pale,
Who droop, yet know not what they ail,
Hostetter's Bitters we present
As Health's most potent element.

If there is any value in public opinion, or any weight in medical testimony, the very best and safest Tonic, Corrective and Alterative now before the world is HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

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